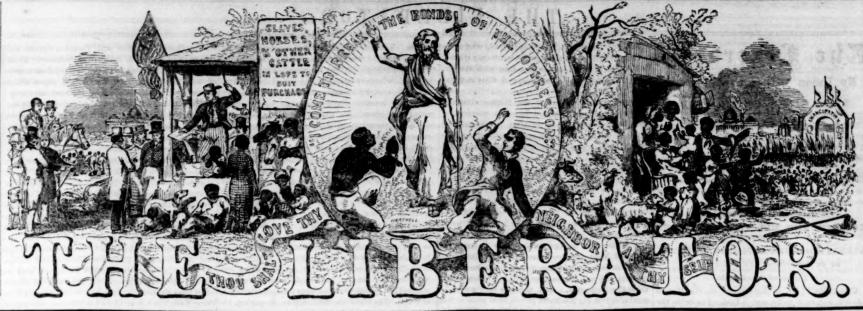
Figuralitances are to be made, and all letters ecuniary concerns of the paper are to

sents making less than a square instimes for 75 cts .- one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, missed Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aureceive subscriptions for the Liberator.

mittee - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS MR. ERNEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Paullips. [This Committee is responsible al economy of the paper-not for



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to ecure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TOL. XXII. NO. 9.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1103.

Selections.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

C. S. SENATE-Wednesday, Feb. 17. id before the Senate a letter from d Cincinnati, Feb. 14, 1852. The letto the President, and states that ng initiated in the diplomatic forms has respectfully directed his retary of State that such could be letter might be sent to each

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12, 1852.

The most generous invitation conof the Congress of the United d and officially transmitted to me by acceptably presented by the iffus-of State to the Chief Magistrate of to by the Sentiors and Represhing my aspirations, by the heads of riments of the Executive Governrable members of Congress, in when the exigencies of my country's me to depart from the city of Washthat protective sympathy which ry's down-trodden independence, ent, as, according to the present my sovereign will, I assumed, when elected Governor of the Stat of national independence which my nartel so heroically, and had declared so dually to express my everlasting

York Bar:

s broken under the renewed persese memorable favors so gend I consent to see myself aggrandized illy received them all as great and generous country entertains s of the European continent, so highly intercal proof that the Chief Magistrate of this is cannot remain indifferent in a case in

marched with the last moments of my

infestations, will be recorded in history ion in behalf of the everlasting princiliv of nations, against their infraction by favors were bestowed upon their exiled

and as her representative, I have receivand individually, to receive the nesurippy but most well deserving country. e pings of exile nor the egotism of my igs, nor the interest of all those nations United States should for our sake put

on that Continent, which east already thom, cannot fail to attract atvery circumstances of that security United States enjoy while the greatest sope quakes, will but more impress upon required generosity, the sentiments of a in favor of such principles, which, found-be law of nature and of Nature's God, are tench a place with inexpressible joy, as obtion of those principles by armed inter-llungary that opened the door to a sys-

canelining despotism on the European has, in declaring its independenc, exercis-gle, and followed that principle upon which States, and the ferry political existence of

SON, President

TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Badger said, that as these documents had at gave her a stone.

He would show that more was expended in Chammarkable attention, he would move that they lie on the table, unless the Senator from Michigan or New York desired to have them referred.

Mr. Cass-Let them be printed. Mr. Chase also moved that they be printed. On motion, they were referred to the Committee

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported tavorably to printing the address of Kossuth, read yesterday.

Mr. BORLAND of Arkansas opposed the printing because it was unnecessary. It was useless to print papers for the information of the Senate on a subject on which the Senate had already had enough. So much talking and printing had already taken place n this subject, that it was time to put a stop to it.

on this subject, that it was time to put a stop to it.

Mr. Barger said that he had hoped the Senate
had got rid of this person a together, after his military introduction to the Senate. It was hardly to have
been anticipated that he would make his appearance ere again in a literary cap city.

Mr. Hamain said this was a letter from at least a

very distinguished man, and it was decided by many Senators that it should go on the record of the Sen-For this reason, he would favor its printing. Mr. BADGER moved that the report of the Committee be laid on the table. Lost. Yeas 16, nays 24.

es 18, nays 13. No quorum voting,

Mr. Borland said the Senate had already printed

Mr. Rusk said that this man was something like

Mr. Rusk said that this man was something like

Hungary, on the free principles of gov rament, mon rethe official records of the Senate of the United

hestowed upon him. It would be discourteous to re-

Mr. Cass said it was a new idea that the Senate against printing it? sanctioned and endorsed all that was contained in the documents it ordered to be printed.

in the Senate's refusing to print these letters, that dis-respect arose from the motion of the Senator of Ohio. The paper was received and read here yesterday, and differently of it. formal respect was shown to it, and there the every formal respect was shown to it, and there the matter would have rested, had not the Senator moved that it be printed. It was matter not of a kind usually printed by the Senate. The Senator, reflecting the enthusiasm of the people of Ohio, moved, as an of the people of Ohio, m the enthusiasm of the people of Ohio, moved, as an additional mark of respect, that it be printed, and the committee on printing, also governed by the same enthusiasm, reported in favor of printing. Was it disrespectful for these not under the influence of enthusiasm. For Krest and the same and the same

Mr. Downs said that after all the circumstances of Kossuth's invitation and reception by the Senate, the expression of his thanks ought to be received and placed upon record. The Senator from North Carolina seemed to act under the influence of a species of hydrophobia whenever the name of Kossuth was mentioned.

It would appear as if there was bound him review.

not because he was kicked out. Here the Senate stopped; he, however, sent this paper here. It was read, and because it was unusual to print any such matter, it was not disrespectful to refuse to print this. The Senate had not done yet that which it would have to do, and that which he was ready to do at any moment, and that was, to pay the expenses of entertaining any desire to prevent Kossuth from making his lower of us, he would willingly withdraw his objections to the printing, if he thought by so doing Kossuth would make his bow and leave the country altogether. [Laughter.]

Mr. Borland sold. Here the Senate he following:—Yers 21, Nays 20.

The Pittsburg Chronicle says the receipts at the Kossuth festival in that city last week, were \$350. The Committee deducted twelve or fifteen undered dollars for expenses, and offered the balance of the same that they had one of it to defray expenses. The Committee were perfectly overwhelmed with the three, knock-down response of the eloquent stranger. The answer was, indeed, to them, the most remarkable bit of rhetoric that they had heard from his cloquent lips.

the warm sympathy with which they witness every struggle, as well as their profosal sentiments of justice and congenial generosity, will become a source of such consolation in my native land, as the supreme constitutional authorities of the glorious Republic will, in their wisdom, deem consistent with their paramount duties towards their own country's welfare and prospects. It is with these sentiments of hope and thanks, that I beg leave to reiterate the assurance of my everlusting respect and gratitude. And I humbly entreat your Excellency to be pleased to communicate this, my respectful forewell, to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant.

To the President. life for the few remaining days of her existence, and she was turned off. She asked for broad and the Sen-

> prgne and Burgundy for Kossuth and suite, in one day, than would have sufficed for the wants of the poor old lady for twice the probable period of her existence. Why should this letter be printed? It was not required for the information of Senators. Every not required for the information of Senators. Every one who intended to read that letter had already read it. It could give no new information to the public, for every word contained in it had been published frequently before. Nothing was to be obtained by it. No man would now swallow its doctrines who had not already done so. What object, then, could there be for publishing it? Was it for the purpose of showing respect to Kossuth? We have shown him more respect than a hundred of such men deserved. He could see no object to be accomplished in printing these letters other than to give to him and his doctrines the sanction of the Senate. He would say to the friends of Kossuth, or to those who desired to make capital out of Kossuth, that the humbur was now a dead one, and cannot be galvanized; and every man who attaches himself to that humbug must and will go down, as surely as the morrow's sun shall

Mr. Davis defended the printing the documents.
Mr. Chase said that he had charged no Senator with intentional discourtesy, but any one who heard the Senator from North Carolina, yesterday, speaking of this letter, must admit that nothing less than motion to print was required. The course of the United States in inviting and entertaining Kossuth was already on record, and these letters should be The question was taken on adopting the report,

Mr. Borland and the Senate had already primed these letters. They were published this morning in the papers paid by the Senate for publishing its proceedings. He could see no necessity for printing it again.

Mr. Baden said that publicity was not the object sought. It was to put this manifesto from the Governor. Chief Magistrate, or Ruler of the Kingdom of the Senator from the Governor. Chief Magistrate, or Ruler of the Kingdom of the Senator from the Governor. Chief Magistrate, or Ruler of the Kingdom of the Senator from the Governor. Chief Magistrate, or Ruler of the Kingdom of the Senator from the Governor. Chief Magistrate, or Ruler of the Kingdom of the Senator from the Governor. Chief Magistrate, or Ruler of the Kingdom of the Senator from the Governor. Chief Magistrate, or Ruler of the Kingdom of the Senator from the Governor. The Senator from the Governor chief the Senator from the Governor Chief Magistrate, and the Senator from the Governor Chief Magistrate. of Kossuth's modesty. As that was a very scarce article, and this was a very rare specimen of it, he had thought it better to preserve it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Badgen said that his remark yesterday was

Mr. Cass said that he regarded the letter only as a modest mode of returning thanks for the hospitalities the Senator went through the formality of having the hestowed upon him. It would be discourteous to refuse to print it.

Mr. Betler said that when the resolution of invitation and welcome to Kossuth was pending, gentlemen were particular enough to guard against allowing him the opportunity of addressing the Senate.
This letter, addressed to the Senate, was an indirect
mode of getting before this body the views of this
person, and thus sending them forth under the sanction of the Senate as one of its official documents,
the senate as one of its official documents.

Mr. Downs-If he had, would you have voted

Mr. Banger-I cannot admit that he would have ocuments it ordered to be printed.

Mr. Butler I did not say so.

Mr. Chase said it would be disrespectful to Kostinguished—modesty: [Loughter.] He would never suth not to print this letter of thanks for attention and respect paid to him by the government. The people of Ohio had shown him the most distinguished honor, and they had for it the precedent established by Course where they were not called for or reor his doctrines where they were not called for or required. No! He never would have sent a lecture

Mr. BADGER said that if there was any disrespect to the Senate upon his mission, and so forth.

Mr. Downs said that if he thought Kossull's let-

Mr. Baders said that in the letter it was said that e United States sent a vessel to restore him.

thusiasm for Kossuth and his doctrine, to oppose the printing of matter not necessary to be printed for any purpose whetever? For one, he did not desire the record of the Senate to be covered by anything furth r relating to this gentleman.

Mr. Soulz said that Kossuth came here by invitation. Hospitalities were tendered and accepted. He was introduced into the Senate Chamber by a Committee from that body, and from that moment he stood mittee from the senate of the form of the senate to the senate that the senate has been a namongst to some longer a stranger, but a guest. He would not stone to inquire what was the precise nature. Mr. Seward said that as Congress had sent a national vessel to Asia for Kossuth, had invited him to Washington and received him as their guest, it was due to the self-respect of the Senate to receive and treat his thanks with all proper courtesy.

Mr. BULLER said that in the letter of Kossuth, he assumes that we received him as the representative of his country. Now, t is was not the case. He was never received here in any such light. The honorable Senate who had been said that all that the refusal to print will be disconteous. Gentlemen make motions and raise issues themselves, and because others do not agree with them and vote for everything they propose, they say it is want of courtesy.

Mr. Downs said that after all the circumstances of Kossuth's invitation and reception by the Senate, the

It would appear as if there was something poisonous in that name, for that honorable Senator always becomes agitated and excited thereby. We have received Gov. Kossuth with all show of bospitality, and now, when he proposes to make his bow and take his leave, gentlemen are for kicking him out of doors.

Mr. Badora said that the Senator from Louisiana would have some difficulty in making good his position that those who opposed this printing were for kicking Kossuth out of doors. Kossuth was invited of kossuth.

The question was taken on the adoption of a report on the ordering of the printing, and resulted in the stopped; he, however, sent this paper here. It was

An are the actions of Europe who pant for deliverance. Permit me to ask your acceptance of a small book.

Liberty of Conscience, being the substance of a lecture, delivered at Liverpool, by my husband. He would have been among the foremost to welcome. Your Sincere Friend. on; but he felt that you were overwhelmed by a n's greetings. Your name is indissolubly ass nation's greetings. Your name is indissolutly asso-ciated with liberty—so must it be with "Liberty of conscience." Both are the gifts of God to every human being, and he who would alienate the one or the other, robs Him who gives and Him who receives. the other, robs Him who gives and Him who receives, I have traced your noble patriotism for more than two years, on your beloved Hungary, and felt deeply grieved that English statesmen suffered you to be crushed by perfidions Austria, backed by the despat of Russia. But when those tyrants felt that their only safety was in bamshing you from Widden to fourther Kutayah, my soul sunk within me, and I cried, "Kossuth will one day perish by the hand of the Austrian assussin." Yet God, who hears the sighing of the prisoner, raised your head out of the prison-house, that, as Joseph, you should yet save a people chosen by Him; that in the midst of darkness and superstition they may know and love His name. In your captivity, He restored to you the wife of your boson and children, thrice dear to you. And because He had a favor for you. He gave you, even there, they were just like our slaves, he they were, if they were just like our slaves, he is they were, if they were just like our slaves, he they were, if they were just like our slaves, he bosom and children, thrice dear to you. And because the had a favor for you. He gave you, even there, hope in His mercy, mental capabilities, and facilities to master that tongue, through which your Heavenborn principles should thrill every soul, as with electric fire and love—should carry conviction to every mind, and cordial co-operation to every heart, head, and hand of the great Anglo-Saxon family.

That you were not permitted to pass through France, has, in the providence of God, worked for good. Cowardly despots quail at your approach. The French people appreciated it; and, with the people of England, marked the cloven foot that would destroy the principle of liberty. Nor does the standing The slaveholder has no money more than other rob-

land. Has the Great Jehovan, think you, given a proprietary, a chartered right, to America, above all most intelligent and most Christian nation on all the other nations, in the soul and body of her fellow-man, that she may hourly and daily, and through all gentlements of his rights 2- and yet. We wish all men free, Hungary has no better We wish all men free. But in our meeting,

You will turn with indignant abhorrence from the very legislators of that country, who, to uphold the internal slave trade, have turned the States into one vast brothel, raising their own progeny for the market, and selling the froit of their body and the mother of their children to the highest bidder. All this work of darkness they will be careful to hide from you; nevertheless, your penetration and discernment, and your exalted moral feeling, will soon trace the demoralizing inducace of the accursed syscernment, and your case the demoralizing influence of the accursed systace the demoralizing influence of the accursed systace the demoralizing influence of the accursed systam to the heartless and cruel, the polluted and profane boasters of the free Republic. Haynau has slain his thousands; Fillmore, Clay, and Cuss, their ten thousands. Haynau flogged one woman before his brutal soldiery.—America is a nation of woman-floggers, a country gloated with gore. Russia's give assurrance that we shall stand by our principles, no matter who is false, or how great the temptation may be to swerve from them. And Hungary the country gloated with gore and the brave embarrance with the commonwealth, than is common on such occasions. The discussion on the Kossuth Resolutions, give assurrance that we shall stand by our principles, no matter who is false, or how great the temptation may be to swerve from them. And Hungary have also been such as the commonwealth, than is common on such occasions. rathless monster pice the known over a poor degraded people. The land of the free and the brave employs the cowhide, the bowie knife, the chains, the bloodbounds, and the Lynch law. Can the mighty Kossuth look with complacency on such a people? Far he that from him! Can be enlogise the people of that land as free, when three and a quarter me if that land as free, when three and a quarter milown Judge Jay says, "stripped of every right, and reduced to the condition of a vendible beast of burlen? Where the liberty of the slave is concerned, and all his hopes of happiness for the life that is, and and all his nopes or impinious for the fits that is to come, no jury is allowed to settle the bility of being returned to the South as a chattel,—controversy. But in all other cases, if the point in question be worth twenty dollars, a jury must dequestion be worth twenty dollars, a jury must define the complete that make question be worth twenty dollars, a jury must decide." Such are the laws and the people that make them, while the ministers, the teachers of religion, are the bulwarks of the system. In many instances, strictures upon the action of the New York Committee unrequited labor of the negro particles a living for some of their proudest sages, and, as did the great adversary of man, they wrest the Scriptures, and visibly try to prove that God hath not made of our people for run after such a man. Besides, we must do mars for ourselves, before we can expect the

The God of the oppressed strengthen you for the work, for the conflict that is before you? May He keep you as in the bollow of His hand? The men who would retain their fellow man in chains are not the freemen, when the truth makes free, and the works which they do are deeds of darkness. However they may disguise themselves, they are base and ignoble as oppressors. Let them not entrap you in their foal snare, or work their enchantments on you, till your moral vision is destroyed, that you may wink at their nation's sin. The virtuous Kossuth will not, then, attand as the now does—freedom's champion. In consenting to the sin of America, his own garments, pure and unsullied as they are, would be stained by the blood of the slave. And the nations of Europe ? How many of them have paid any sternion to our cause, while in Yankeedom? Jensyland have cause to mourn the Hungarian Samson, who, after emancipating in apirit his own country, slept on the treacherous lap of slaveholding America, till she had shorn him of his strength. Let it not be said, a blinded Samson is the interest on to constant the propers and the nations of European liberty.

But it not have cause to mourn the Hungarian Samson, who, after emancipating in apirit his own country, slept on the treacherous lap of slaveholding America, till she had shorn him of his strength. Let it not be said, a blinded Samson is the impersonation of European liberty.

But it has a substitute in the same community with whites without become great many lived down every day in Canada—have yet to learn how to become consistent colers in their own cause, with whites without become consistent colers in their own cause, with white without become greatent lived down every day in Canada—have yet to learn how to become consistent colers in their own cause, with white without become consistent colers in their own cause, with white without become consistent colers in their connections in their own cause, with white without become consistent colers in their connections in their own ca

From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle. LETTER PROM PARKER PILLSBURY. We have just been holding the anniversary of the

We have just been holding the anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in Boston. How I wish you could have been there. We may have had larger audiences at some times, and a longer array of eminent speakers; but it is doubtful whether we ever had a more effective meeting.

Prominent among the topics considered, were Kossuth and Colonization—especially the former. So universal has been the admiration of the Hungarian Chieffain, that none but such impracticables as

French people appreciated it; and, with the people of England, marked the cloven foot that would destroy the principle of liberty. Nor does the standing aloof of a haughty aristocracy from the illustrions representative of European freedom, pass unheeded. But you are proceeding to a country boasing of its liberty, while it confines that inalienable gift of God to one color. To S nators of America have framed inquiry by a law, and this law denies freedom 'o 3,179,000 human beings. The wretched slave of the free republic knows no liberty—can possess no property; dare not claim the wife of his bosom; and the mother of the slave child cannot call her own the infant she cradles in her womb. Bought and sold as the beasts that perish, no man caring for their souls, they are reared for the market, and, when they follow the dictates of liberty, are hunted by human bloodhounds, and are torn and mangled as by beasts of prey. When was Hungarian serfidom equal to this? And yet your first act, as a ruler, was to emancipate the three and a half millions of serfs in your fatherland. Has the Great Jehovah, think you, given a proprietary, a chartered right, to America, above all

that she may hourly and daily, and through all generations, plunder the negro of his rights?—and yet be held up as the model of a free nation! Nay, your righteems soul will loathe American slavery. Your noble nature cannot endure it. Your generous spirit will be stirred within you to hear the wail of an oppressed people. You cannot forbear to "deliver them that are drawn unto death and ready to be slain, and the nature cannot include the presentative now in this country, receiving honors and homage, of which no archangel in heaven is worthy. And Kossuth must inevitably have his reward.—He has bowed to the government; he has crawled down to its very feet. He has ignored the slave, and the nature drawn unto death and ready to be slain, and the nature free. struck hands with the oppressor in a manner and de-gree perfectly novel in the history of sycophancy and

herself will one day see how necessary is our course even for her deliverance. We must wait yet longer, before our course and cause shall be magnified. But it shall in due time be magnified, and

SAMUEL R. WARD AND KOSSUTH.

Rev. Samuel R. Word,-who has for some tin been exiled from the United States, to avoid the lia-

one blood all nations of the earth. We know who has chosen it as the duty of the good and holy, "to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy bourden, and let the oppressed go free, even to break every yoke."

The God of the oppressed strengthen you for the good of the oppressed strengthen you for the with whites without becoming extinct, as a strength of the conflict that is before you. May He with whites without becoming extinct, as a strength of the with whites without becoming extinct, as a strength of the conflict that is before you.

heir nation's sin. The virtuous Kossuth will not, a stand as he now does—freedom's champion. In senting to the sin of America, his own garments, and the nations of Europe and unsulfied as they are, would be stained by blood of the slave. And the nations of Europe and the stand the nations of Europe and the stand short him of his strength, Let it not on the treacherous lap of slaveholding Americal short him of his strength, Let it not open a liberty.

But the hat are we to hope for, from the great mass of professed philanthropists who visit the United States from Europe? How many of them have paid any attention to our cause, while in Yankeedom. Jenous Lind, you know, proved herself one of the nost heartless misunthropes that ever travelled through slavedom, and received the blood-stained gold of woman whippers. Fredricks Bremer boldly apologised for the slave system to your very face, in your marior. And just so have almost all of those Europeans who have been made lions and honesses. But it never can be said that Kossuth, whose first in your very hospitable country. Kossuth meddled ing act was to set his country's serfs free, had

treating Ireland, and, with a consistency worthy of himself, he meddles not with the American method of enslaving Americans. An aristocrat, the former owner of a princely fortune, a man of high office, civil and military at home, and the guest of the aristoc-racy wherever he goes, (except in Turkey,) he is not expected to show feelings in common with the poor of any country or color. To thrust ourselves upon the attentions of such a man and to expect aught from him were positively absord. Such is my humble opinion. I shall be much mistaken if the Ex-Governor of Hungary does not show himself quite capable of leaving the United States without the utter-

cript of Hungary does not show himself quite capable of leaving the United States without the utterance of a single syllable against the Hayanaism of America,—the slavery thereof.

The extravagant notions of Mr. Thomas, I do not wonder at, knowing, so well as I do, that gentleman's habit of over estimating every thing that at all strikes him favorably. But I do wonder how even John Thomas could call Kossuth the greatest man of the age, or how he could suppose Kossuth to be finishing un the anti-slavery work of the age; or how Mr. Thomas could reckon upon any anti-slavery influence especially in New York, as resulting from the visit of the Great Hungarian. Beside Gerrit Smith Kossuth is but a child, a pigny. The noblest ideas of the latter were long since avowed and insisted on by the former. International rights, free trade, the application of the fundamental principles of Christianity to our civil and international relations, Christianily to our civil and international relations, pray to whom are these new ideas, who has read the writings or heard the words of the Man of Peterboro'? When Kossuth shall have learned to apply his principles to social life, and live at home, as Smith does, the great doctrines of human equality, then he will get even the name of the imitator, or limitation of the state of the second control of the control of the second control of isciple, or condjutor of the greatest man of the age, at not till then. Still, I repeat, I do not wonder at Mr. Thomas's extravagance in this matter, for it is so

P. S. I agree with Wendell Phillips and your-self, exactly, about Kossuth. Mr. Thomas' white-washing of the great Magyar, does not, after all, make him anything else than a political adventurer, with axes to grind, regardless of the woes of down-trolden Americans. The despots of Europe, will hard this in his face when he goes back, and most richly does he deserve the bitterest taunts of the worst enemies of liberty in the old world. What a pity it will be that he can reply. 'I had the approvpity it will be that he can reply. 'I had the approval and defence of one of the editors of the only organ of the Liberty Party, the most radical habilition party in the American Union?' Such an apology may very justly bring American Liberty Partyism into dissepute on the other side of the Atlantic. Much the better way, in our judgment, is to hold European and American apostles of liberty as alike hypocritiand American apositive of the force of the ap-cal, unless they can see and feel the force of the ap-plication of the doctrine of inalienable human rights to others than those immediately connected with themselves. S. R. W.

> From Frederick Douglass's Paper. PERSONAL CONTRASTS.

Ретенвово', Jan. 30, 1852. past, two noted 'foreigners' have visited the United States. Both are notorious 'agitators,' both have for their object the liberation of the oppressed, and both claim our sympathies for the objects of their la-bors, on the ground that they are oppressed contrary to the laws of God.

But with what different receptions and treatment they meet. Thompson was mot, upon his first attempt dealt out its calumniations with an unsparing hand. Kossuth was met at New York by the people en skies, and indiscriminately prais the poble Magyar is met daily, almost hourly, by dep

Hungary.

Now what is the cause of all this difference in the George Thompson was not sectional in his reproof of wrong; Kossuth is. Thompson told us plainly of our own sins; Kossuth tells us of Russia's sins.— Thompson reproved the despots of the United States; Kossuth reproves the despots of Europe. Thompson told of black men's wrongs; Kossuth tells of white men's wrongs, Thompson saked intervention against wrongs at our own door; Kossuth saks intervention which the state of the sakes. against wrongs on the other side of the globe.

Ah, how much easier for one's conscience to be old of other men's sins, than it is to have our own

With such facts in view, shall we be long in deciding what is the key to the conduct of the American people? Does it require any great ability to trace cause from effect, to see where the 'shoe pinches.' oh, shame on such men, who are unwilling to be told of America's sins, yet greedily devour every word of the man who rehearses those of Europe! Shame on the man who rehearses those of Europe! Shame on America, if a lone exile must crouch down at the feet of the dragon of America, the 'peculiar institution,' to secure her co-operation in the work of restoring to him his fatherland! Let her arise and put away the great evil, and then, and not till then, with a show of consistency, she may help the weak and oppressed of other lands. Then may she aspire to the elevated and noble station of the guardian of liberty. Then will she recognize in such men as Thompson and will she recognize in such men as Thom; Kossuth, the advocates of the great eternal princi-ples of liberty. Yours, A. J. N.

A DEMONIACAL SPIRIT.

following is the bill now before the Legisla

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any negro or mulatto to come into or settle in this Commonwealth; and any negro or negroes, mulatto or mulattees, so coming in the company of the company in the company in

than nine months upon conviction thereof.

Sec 2. That any person or persons employing or otherwise encouraging one such negroor mulatto to or otherwise encouraging; no such negrot immigrate into, settle or remain within the bounds of this Commonwealth, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or more than a hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines of like amount are recov-

Sec. 3. That such fines so recovered shall be paid into the treasury of the proper county until denauded by the overseers of the poor of the township in which the offence or offences enumerated in the foregoing sections of this act shall have been committed, who shall apply it to the use and comfort of the poor in their charge.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor in the different township.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor in the different townships, wards or boroughs of this Commonwealth to make information and prosecute to conviction all persons violating the second and third sections of this set; and any overseer of the poor who shall knowingly n get or refuse to make information as aforesaid, shall be liable to the fine imposed by the second section of this set.

TEXAS AND MASSACHUSETTS.

The New Orleans Picayone, speaking of the sale of the Massachusetts negroes at Galveston, says:— *There will no doubt be a long and loud howl from New England abolitionism; but Texas dealt with them mercifully, considering the nature of the crime in its consequences upon the security of property and

in its consequences upon the security of property and the domestic quiet of her people. The code of many of the Southern States would have justified even more summary action. Texas has exercised only her rights, and performed not only an act of duty to herself but to her sister States, for which she is entitled to thanks."

We copy the above from the Boston Courier of Monday, and scarcely know whether to admire more the callous laconism of the Courier, or the barbaric morality of the Picayune. Our Bostonian Rhadamanthus, who has studied the Constitution at the feet of Daniel Webster, and whose heart has been overflowing, since 1847, with rapturous adorased Union, utters not one word comment upon the violation of constitutional law committed in the sale of those unfortunate Massachusetts men, but copies approvingly the robberly scatiments of the Picayune. The Constitution is vio-lated, and the Union ignored by this act of Texas, and yet the Courier, a Massachusetts paper, which has always been as bold and blustering as Falstaff in defence of the Union and Constitution, says not a an detence of the Union and Constitution, says not a word in condemnation, but approves the act of Texas. Four Massachusetts men have been seized on board a Massachusetts ship, they have been tried for an act, which, in the case of Lavalette, has immortalized which, in the case of Livinete, has invariantly three Anglo Saxons, and they have been sold to perpetual slavery, because they are poor, and have skins the color of their prosecutor's hearts; and yet the Boston Courier quotes a Southern editor's words, to show that they have been mercifully dealt with by Texas, and that she even deserves the thanks of Mas sachusetts, with that of her sister States, for this ten-

sachusetts, with that of her sister.

der exercise of her Christian mercy.

We look upon this act of Texas, primarily, as an outrage upon all law, higher and lower; and in the second place, we consider it to be the highest insult second place, we consider it to be the highest insult. that could be offered to Massachusetts. The sover-eignty of the old Bay State has certainly become a mere nominal abstraction, if it cannot cause a paltry State like Texas to respect the rights and liberties of men born and bred on her soil. If the Bey of Tunis, or Emperor of Morocco, had done this thing, Mr. Webster would soon have called their Africar majesties to account, in thunder tones, for their temerity and insolence; but because Texas, whose reputation amongst the States is anything but creditable to her honesty and honor, pleases so to insult Massa-chusetts, in the person of her citizens, she must sub-We trust, however, that the land of Adams and Otis has still sense of honor enough, and public spirit enough left, to show Texas that she will not submit to brigandage because she claims to exercise it as a right, and that however much Northern doughfaces and hunkers may coincide in sentiment with slave-whippers, and man-stealers, there are still men enough within her borders to maintain her dig-nity and honorable fame.—Worcester Spy.

From the New York Evangelist.

A Scene in Boston.—A colored girl eighteer years of age, a few years ago, escaped from slavery at the South. Through scenes of adventure and peril almost more strange than fiction can create, she found her way to Boston. She obtained employment, secured friends, and became a consistent member of a Methodist church. She became interested in a very worthy young man, of her own complexion, who was a member of the same church. They were soon married. Their home, though humble, was the abode of piety and contentment. Industrious, temperate and frugal, all their wants were supplied. Seven years passed away. They had two little boys, one six and the other four years of age. These children, the sons of a free father, but of a mother who had been a slave, by the laws of our Southern States, were doomed to their mother's fate. These Boston boys, born beneath the shadow of Fancuil Hall, the sons of a free citizen of Boston, and educated in the Boston free schools, were, by the compromises of the Constitution, admitted to be slaves, the property of a South Carolinian planter. The Boston father had no right to his own sons. The law, however, had long en considered a dead letter. The Christian mother been considered a dead setter. The Christian mother, as she morning and evening bowed with her children in prayer, felt that they were safe from the slave-hunter, surrounded as they were by the churches, the schools and the free institutions of Massachusetts.

The Fugitive Slave Law was enacted. It revived the hopes of the slave-owners. A young, healthy, energetic mother, with two fine boys, was a rich She would make an excellent breeder, Good prize. She would make an excellent breeder, Good men began to say, 'We must enforce this law; it is one of the compromises of the Constitution.' Christian ministers began to preach, 'The voice of the law is the voice of God. There is no higher rule of duty. We must send back the fugitive and her children, even though we take our sister from the sacra-mental table of our common Savior.'

The poor woman was panic-stricken. Her friends gathered around her and trembled for her. Her hus-band was absent from home, a seaman on board one of our Liverpool packets. She was afraid to go out from the South sho to the grocery for some provisions, her quick and anxious eye caught a glimpse of a man prowling around, whom she immediately recognized as from the vicinity of her old home of slavery. Almost faintthe vicinity of her old home of slavery. Almost fainting with terror, she hastened home, and taking her two children by the hand, fled to the house of a friend. She and her trembling children were hid in the garret. In less than one hour after her escape, the officer, with a writ, came for her arrest.

It was a dark and stormy day. The rain, freezing as it fell, swept in floods through the streets of Boston. Night came, cold, black and tempestuous. At midnight, her friends took her in a hack, and convey.

midnight, her friends took her in a hack, and conveyed her, with her children, to the house of her pastor. A prayer-meeting had been appointed there, at that A prayer-meeting had oven appointed there, at that hour, in behalf of their suffering sister. A small group of stricken hearts were assembled. They kneeled in prayer. The poor mother, thus hunted from her home, her husband far away, sobbed, in the bitterness of her anguish, as though her heart would break. Her little children, trembling before a doom, the enormity of which they were incapable of appreciate ing, cried loudly and uncontrolably. The humble minister caught the contagion. His voice became inarticulate through emotion. Bowing his head, he ceased to pray, and yielded himself to the sobbings of sympathy and grief. The floods of anguish were unloosed. Groanings and lamentations filled the room. No one could pray. Before the Lord, they could only weep. Other fugitives were there, trembling in view of a doom more dreadful to them than

After an hour of weeping, for the voice of prayer had passed away into the ay into the sublimity of unutterable took this Christian mother and her anguish, they took this Christian mother and her children, in a hack, and conveyed them to one of the Cunard steamers, which fortunately was to sail for Halifax the next day. They took them in the gloom of midnight, through the tempest-swept streets, lest the slave-hunter should meet them. Her brethren the slave-hunter should meet them and sisters of the church raised a little money from their scanty means to pay her passage, and to save her, for a few days, from starving, after her first arrival in the cold land of strangers. Her husband soon returned to Boston, to find his home desolate, his wife returned to boston, to find his home desolate, his wife and his children exiles in a foreign land. These facts need no word painting. I think that this narrative may be relied upon as accurate. I received the facts from the lips of one, a member of the church, who was present at that midnight 'weeping meeting,' before the Lord. Such is slavery in Boston, in the year 1852. Shade of Calhoun! Has the Next exit. before the Lord. Such is slavery in Boston, in the year 1852. Shade of Calhoun! Has the North nothing to do with slavery ing to do with slavery? John S. C. Abbott.
Brunswick, Me., Jan. 1852.

SPLEENT .- The following morsel, says the A. S.

SPLEENT.—The following morsel, says the A. S. Bugle, is from the Commonwealth. That portion of it, which talks about 'paying papers to abuse itself,' we don't quite understand, but suppose it is as witry as the rest of the article:—

'The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society closed its two days annual meeting in Faneui II sill last evening. A more particular report of its proceedings will probably be found in the papers which it has the wisdom to pay for abusing itself. The abolition of m to pay for abusing itself. The abolition slavery is too easy a problem for this Society. stavery is too easy a proper for this Society. will undertake that after it has sufficiently strengthened the system by abolishing enough of its natural enounces to make the exploit creditable to its courage. Koseuth and Charles Se mner appear to have b disposed of on the present occasion. When the dogs are all killed, the wolf will be attended to.

Arrested for Kidnapping.—Two men, named Banks and Birch, have been arrested at Welden, N. C., on the charge of kidnapping two colored girls from Portsmouth, Va.

The Liberator No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FEB. 27, 1852.

The Editor of the Liberator is absent on a anti-slavery mission to the State of New York. When a fortress is temporarily deserted by its regular Garrison, to do duty at a distant point of operations, it may not be expected that its fire will be aimed with the correctness and precision and galling effect upon the enemy as when directed by its proper commander .- T.

KOSSUTH AND HIS MISSION TO THIS

AS RELATED TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE BY AN ABOLITIONIST AND A DISUNIONIST.

The second sober thought.

Christ says to us, in his Sermon on the Mount Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with the same measure you give to others, ye shall receive again.' By this language, I understand the great Teacher to enjoin upon men the duty of putting as charitable a construction upon the motives and conduct of their fellows as may be consistent with truth and justice.

ly by her friend for giving money to a stranger, who seemed to be very poor, when he asked for charity in the streets of Boston. 'Suppose he spends that money for rum?' said the censorious and suspicious friend. The quick and noble answer was, 'If you must "suppose" at all, why not "suppose" that he will spend the money for bread? Why suppose what is evil about one of whom you are at liberty to suppose what is good and noble?' That lady had the true Christian spirit, which her friend had not.

The mission and conduct of Kossuth have recently been made the theme of an elaborate review by a distinguished anti-slavery speaker, who ranks second to no man in this country for eloquence of thought, power of expression, and compass of historic lore. In this able review, and in some statements on the same topic which I have seen, from time to time, in against which Christ warns us in the words above towards the Hungarian chieftain.

length, and after most careful consideration, come to ily, torward, into the light and joy of my presen a conclusion much more favorable than I did at first faith, led all the wey hitherward by conse others, whose opinions I have learned to prize and erly misunderstood and therefore condemned, hav ponder, are wrong on this question, which now excites so much interest in the minds of our people.

And let no one imagine for a moment that any ist dissents from an opinion expressed by another and a 'Representative Man' of this remarkable age, have an abler brother in the great anti-slavery cause. greatly aided me in my own emancipation from the Ours is not a church or party in which honest dissent, frankly spoken and stoutly maintained, is re- a member of Congress, he declared that he would not garded as heresy or infidelity. Untrammelled thought vote for a bill abolishing slavery in the District of and free discussion are the peculiar birth-right of the abolitionist. We neither give them up, ourselves, at the demand of others, nor do we ask another to surrender the inestimable inheritage.

Kossuth has been denounced as a 'recreant.' a pro-slavery dodger,' and a ' hypocrite.' On the supsition that he is such a character, he is censured with great severity. When he is proved to be such a know and to do all duty. So and no otherwise are man, the censure becomes just; but when supposition is men led forward and upward. Is it, then, reasonable to be indulged in of this man, the abolitionist, of all to expect Louis Kossuth to come on to the abolitio men, is under obligation to suppose noble and worthy platform from his foreign home? No such expects motives of one who has done and suffered so much, tion, for a moment, should have been entert during his eventful past, in behalf of oppressed and and no censure can justly be meted out to him fo suffering humanity. Louis Kossuth is entitled to a not doing this. charitable judgment from all reformers. . It would be a sad necessity, at the best, which should compel us to cast him away. And I feel assured that no such wards this government and people. A generous hos

In the judgment of condemnation which we have

pronounced against our Hangarian brother, we have men are thorough, consistent abolitionists. There is a greater number, in proportion to the whole populaof this State, I presume, who occupy this position, than in any other part of the country. The radical truth has been preached more constantly, more widely, and more efficiently, in Massachusetts. than elsewhere. The good seed here planted has borne its fruit, and must continue to produce a harvest of blessing inconceivably precious to the world. And yet, I suppose there is not one in a hundred of the people of this State an abolitionist of the disunion school. I am one of that little company who refuse to recognise the Constitution of the United States as a document having a just claim upon our conscience, or to support the Union of these States, as now cemented by oppression and fraud. But, looking be yond the company of radical reformers with which I m conscientiously identified, I see men whom I ' suppose' to be earnest and sincere in their love of man, their regard for the truth, and their efforts to do good I know that they are cultivated, strong-minded, influential men. Some of these men are in Congress, manfully doing battle there for outraged humanity. I rejoice in what they are doing. My joy would be still greater to see them more radically true than they now are. But, with all their faults, trying them by the standard of my own conscience, I find them to be most noble, useful men; and it is not in my heart to cast them off because they are not abolitionists, as I am. Though they differ with us, in some of their views and modes of acting, still are they with us in the great warfare now going on against oppression. We can neither afford to lose their aid, nor they ours. Ere the glad day can dawn which shall witness the overthrow of American slavery, every aspiration in behalf of suffering humanity which lies in the soul of man must unite in the grand effort which brings success. The soul of the abolitionist should be large honest seeker for the right way. Some of these men therefore, he thought to accomplish the great and are ministers, connected with churches, where I think most desirable object for which he crossed the Atlanthey ought not to be. Some are editors, in party al. tie, while he also supposed he was following the very liances which I consider unjustifiable. Some are lecturers, and writers, and philosophers, and are doing, into which the people are divided upon the question with robbe and the people are divided upon the question. with noble self-consecration, the holy work of human of the enslavement of the African race. Now, one reform in another department than that in which we may conceive that a man like Jesus would be uninflutoil. They abhor oppression and seek to elevate humanity, and they do this, not in our chosen way, but in their own. Thousands among us believe in the duty and efficiency of voting against slavery, and, of course, they must act according to their honest convictions. These men are all honest and carnest in their regard for the truth, and in desire and effort to promote it. So, at least, we are bound to suppose, unless we know to the contrary. They are not to be sedeems them but partially enlightened. We are all brethren in the great cause. We are to 'reason together,' hoping to see, at length, 'eye to eye,' and ed that we are right in all our views and measures

Had the censurers of Kosauth acted upon this prin-

former, and therefore helps the oppressed, who come | in to be healed when the stagnant waters are stirred. Hence, also, it is not just to class him with the oppressors of poor dependent men, and then east hir

In our extreme censure of the Magyar chieftain, we have not duly considered how this country appears to foreigners. Their attention is arrested, firs of all, by the apparent order and stability of our gov-ernment, by the general thrift, industry, energy and contentment of the people, by the rapid increase our population, by the extent of our home and foreig trade, by the number of our schools, colleges and churches, by the unparalleled circulation of papers, periodicals and books, by the extensive and increasing establishment of lyceums and of free discusions,-by these and many other things of great excellence and promise which characterize Amer can Society, the foreigner who comes among us i first and most vividly impressed; and unless he omes, as George Thompson did, on a mission direct y connected with slavery, he will not learn much about the institution. And, then, he very naturally concludes that the American people must remove this great evil by their own harmonious effort. All this is minently true of Kossuth. He comes to us from far off land. He must have obtained that wonderful knowledge of the prominent facts in our history which he manifests, from sources which would give him bu ittle if any knowledge of our system of slavery This any one will see, on a moment's reflection The documents which were put into his hands by the abolitionists of England, could give him but an im perfect idea of this subject. He knows there is sla very here, and that the parties and sects of the country are extremely sensitive to any criticism upon the inst tution from foreigners. Beyond this, he can hardly b supposed to know. His knowledge of American slavery is theoretical wholly, and not practical a all. This seems to me to be clear. But, on the othe hand, he has seen, from his first landing at New York, as few men ever saw, whatever is most calcu lated to excite his admiration and gratitude. And therefore, my conclusion is, that Kossuth does not deserve the censure we have meted out to him, fo avoiding all mention of our system of slavery.

Again, we have not properly considered, in or bitter censure of the great Hungarian, how long i the Liberator and Standard, I think I see that spirit takes an honest mind to see this question as it is. look back only a few years, to the time when I hor quoted-the spirit of unjust censure. I shall proceed estly thought that William Lloyd Garrison was one to give my reasons for this opinion-the exceptions of the worst men living-that the American Church which I feel bound to take to the published verdict was saving the world-and the Whig party the cour rendered by abolitionists against Kossuth-my own try. But few years ago, I devoutly believed that God view of what is the just estimate of this wonderful speaking through Noah, had consigned the African man-the influence of his mission and conduct upon race to perpetual slavery. The time has been when the anti-slavery cause, and our duty, as abolitionists, really thought the abolitionist a rebel against God and a sworn enemy to man. My views now are ver It is proper for me to say here, that I have at different; and I have come, though slowly, yet stead entertain respecting Louis Kossuth. If I am right, convictions, which the very reformers, whom I form been instrumental, in no small degree, in lighting up and confirming in my soul, by the truth they have so faithfully proclaimed to the world. The Editor of the thing new or strange happens, because one abolition- Liberator and the great American Philosopher, each bondage of a false faith. When John Q. Adams was Columbia. But the truth led him forward to a higher and better sense of duty before he died, so that he was ready, not only to vote for such a law, but also desirous and determined to introduce and advocate the righteous measure. Truth enters gradually, and each day with more completeness and power, the mind of him who honestly and carnestly seeks to

In our censure of Kossuth, due allowance has no been made for the gratitude which he must feel to necessity is yet imposed upon the radical reformer of pitality had been extended to the exiled and friend less Magyars who had sought shelter among thi people. Then a general and fervent sympathy had been expressed by the American people for the noble not considered, as we ought to have done, how few patriots who had so manfully stood for liberty against such tremendous odds in Western Europe. Again, Kossuth and his companions had been liberated from the intervention of this government. Encourgement was also held out to him to hope for substantial aid from the American government and people in the approaching effort of his beloved fatherland to secure and maintain her freedom and national life. It was both natural and just that he should cherish in his heart the deepest gratitude for all this. It was inevitable and right that he should express his grateful emotions in glowing terms, even after th manner of his oriental ancestors. In all this there is much extenuation for his praise of the American government and people, though not a full exculpation for all that he has said. The abolitionist may justly blame him, but not condemn and cast him away as

'recreant,' a 'dodger' and a 'hypocrite.' In our extreme censure of Kossuth, we have no afficiently considered the influences which have determined his course among us. His soul was inspired with our great longing, and elevated by our great hope. He yearned to see his fatherland free. He hoped to get such aid here as would enable him and her oppressed sons to renew the effort for freedom with assured success. He was advised to take a neutral position upon the subject of American slavers here, as he did in his speeches in England upon the subject of Irish wrongs, as a course essential to the success of his mission to this people. This advice was given to him by Robert J. Walker, before h touched our shores. It was repeated by men of great intelligence among us upon his arrival here, who position was such that their opinion would naturally have great influence upon the judgment of Kossuth And the same advice was distinctly given to him by Messrs. Tappan, Beecher, and Jay, who represente to his mind the views of the anti-slavery portion of the enough to take to his fellowship every earnest and American community. In adopting this policy, course which would meet the approval of all parties has been bestowed upon this man for taking this position of neutrality upon the subject of American sla very is unwise and unjust.

We have not justly weighed his position as a po Washington headed upon the American contin seventy-six years ago, or that which Mazzini in Italy ever ready each to own, love, accept and aid the oth-er's truth. We are by no means to take it for grant-the rule of conduct is not the perfect gospel law which says, 'Do as you would be done by.' A people ris We must be open to conviction, and ready to make against an oppressive government, and seek to emanany change in ourseless which duty may demand. cipate themselves by the trial of the battle-field. The sentiment which induces this effort is noble and sub-lime. It is God-like, even. It is the holy love ciple, they would not have denounced him, because lime. It is God-like, even. It is the holy love to he has not declared himself an abolitionist. He is liberty, the abhorrence of oppression, which God nost distinguished and successful agitator and re- stamps upon every soul that bears any likeness to the

Divine. The direction which that sentiment takes, | er, the Boston Advertiser and Traveller, oppose and when it leads to war, inevitably tends to much evil, with whatever good it may be overruled to establish, papers are well known to be the unscrupulous organ and with whatever wrong it may overthrow. Thus, of the Slave Power. All the political papers which our Revolutionary struggle caused wide-spread suffering, the sacrifice of many lives, the loss of many virtues, the growth of a wicked war spirit, the imposition of enormous pecuniary burdens upon the express great sympathy for Kossuth, and hope for his country, and such a deterioration of the moral sentiment of the people, that they were prepared to adopt into the Constitution of their government the principle of wicked compromise. And as we look back over the career of this nation, the past sixty years, we see or greatly modify it, the better it will be for the cause that disastrous consequences have flowed from that of freedom. The opposition to Kossuth in Congres war, which harm us even to this day. And yet it came from the most ultra Southern ' Propagandists seems to be very clear to my mind, that it is infinite- of the ideas of slavery,' and they oppose his mission ly better for a people who believe, as our fathers did, in the right of such resistance to despotism, to fight, Hangman Foote may have said on the other side, can as they did, and as the Italians and the Hungarians have done, against tyranny, than to submit, with cowardly tameness, to injustice and degrading op- his character. But, on the other hand, such men a pression. But no man can conduct such a contest without losing somewhat the clear perception of moral truth. His moral standard will not be perfect, his New York, the brave old backwoodsman, who reprelight not unclouded by darkness. No one can sents the Western Reserve of the Buckeye State in red field of war. And what then? Do we look at as they, such ministers as Beecher of Brooklyn, and the wrongs which Washington and Lafayette unwit- Stone of Boston, sustain the noble exile, and cheer tingly perpetrated or sanctioned, so steadfastly, as to him on. We ought not to denounce and cast away shut out of our view the good which they did per- man whom all the despots of the world fear, hate and form, with most noble fidelity to the conscience of malign for his devotion to liberty, though he should their souls? Do we, therefore, condemn and cast fall into some great errors of judgment and practice. off these men? By no means. We judge them by the We ought to cherish the good which they abhor, and light they saw, by the motives which controlled them, at which they tremble, in this man, and at the same and by the whole accomplishments of their lives .-And doing this, we are bound to extenuate their er- praying still for the success of the glorious cause in rors of judgment and conduct, to own the nobleness of their great aim in life, and to acknowledge them to be true and noble, though not perfect, men. It would be a manifest injustice to cast off these men, because they, as politicians, were not as perfect as Jesus, the of rare nobleness in his past career, has shown great moral Teacher. Beholding a good thought or great disinterestedness, and has shown by words and action, we are to own it to be good, come from whom by deeds which will live in history, whatever his or whence it may. When the Disc ples informed future course may be, his faithful love of liberty and their Lord that they had rebuked one who did a work justice. Now, there is something justly repugnant to of mercy in the holy name, and forbidden the repetition of such works, because he did not follow in their little band, the great Teacher administered to Salubrious waters do not flow from a poisoned founthis spirit of hateful and narrow bigetry, a decisive tain. Figs do not grow on thistle stalks. Nor does reprimand : 'Forbid him not, for verily I say unto the man who has for years led a noble life, and offerou, that whosover is not against me, is on my side.'-Should not the abolitionist so act in judging Kossuth ? fering humanity, as Kossuth has done, become sud-And in so judging him, I rank him with Washington and Lafayette, as a worthy compeer of those remarka- fall into grave errors of judgment, -as I think some

ble and most noble politicians. wonderful tact has not been duly considered. The influenced to do many things, not right, through And I know of no men, who have greater tact than such light yet, and, judging by his past career a tainment of a noble result, is divested of all evil expediency and compromise with wrong, and is therefore to be commended and imitated. Kossuth has rare faculty of directing his remarks so as to sweep the chords of the human soul as with a master's hand. He interests all classes by some touch of his matchless power. He has a noble object in view. He has manifested his disinterested devotion to humanity by people. He does not come hither to speak or write acts whose remembrance will ever live, with a rare in terest, in the soul of man. In the main, no objection can be taken to the use he makes of his skilful tact, slavery, or our license laws, or our questions of party and upon the one point where we do object, viz : his eulogy of our corrupt Government, and his praise of our most infamous foray upon Mexico, there are circumstances which extenuate, very much, his words. And hence I conclude that Kossuth does not intend to compromise principle in his efforts to enlist the people of this country in behalf of the Hungarian and European cause. I think he does mean to be true and noble. And so I excuse what I regret in his words of commendation of the American Government; and I still hold on to the man, and hope for the success of the great cause which he pleads.

Wrong has been done to Kossuth in comparing him o Daniel Webster and Lowis Cass. They stand out hope, and wait. He tells us that he is in corresponto our view as enemies of freedom. Kossuth has dence with the chosen leaders of the European Desurely suffered enough in her holy cause to entitle him of solitary imprisonment in the cell of an Austrian and the establishment of liberty in all those portions prison-a prisoner in the cause of humanity. From of Europe which are now prepared to succeed in such that confinement one of his fellows came out blind, a glorious enterprise. Day and night, and with such is reduced. Oppression overturned, Eril pat and another a maniac. He passed a weary exile next wearing toil that he is often prostrated with sickness, in Turkey. In the mighty struggle of his fatherland for freedom, he bore a heavy weight of cares and re- heart are fully tasked with the immense cares of his joy unknown before. Thus our own Rec sponsibilities. And he comes to us with a shattered constitution, a brow furrowed with lines of care, and a tone which ever speaks to the soul of the hearer, do. To avoid exciting the just opposition of conflictas the prophetic wail of the great heart whose hope is gone and whose joy is darkened by the tragic overthrow of his fatherland. And shall this man be compared, even in thought, with the heartless demagogues of our Government, who have been striving, tem of our internal policy. Such is a fair statement all their lives long, only for ignoble and selfish ends? of his mission; and when fairly stated, it seems to This is neither just, true, nor magnanimous. There is me, the demand which any may make, that Kossuth nothing common to these men and such as these, and should remark at all upon American slavery, is met to the noble Magyar patriot. It is only simple jus- and put to silence. He might so speak the truth tice to class Kossuth with our own noble Washington as to damage his cause, without helping at all the and the grand old incorruptible French Democrat. slave. To do so, would be, in fact, to injure the op-He rises above the selfish demogogue as much as Lafayette was above the perjured despot who now rules

We have wronged Kossuth in blaming him for the favor shown him by bad men. He has shaken hands with Judge Kane and Millard Fillmore, has listened to their heartless eulogy, and replied in friendly words, and hence we are told he is a bad man, and is to be condemned. A distinguished abolitionist says. 'A man is known by the company he keeps,' and then he proceeds, most disingenuously, as it seems to me. free government there, on a firm and enduring basis, to apply this rule, in order to get a verdict agains Kossuth. Now, I affirm that this musty old proverb is false both in its letter and spirit. Christ kept company with publicans and sinners. Was he, therefore, William Penn frequented the Court of the second James. Was he, therefore, a despot and to rise no more. The success of that movement would a libertine? John Howard and Elizabeth Fry associated with the reckless and the depraved. Were they, now erushes Italy-restore Prance to the order and therefore, abandoned? It is not the company you are progress of just rule-unite distracted and downwith which determines your character, and never can be; but the motive that takes you into such company, and the conduct which that motive produces. Wen- of the Cossack empire write the prophetic doom of dell Phillips may go into a house of ill-fame in Bos- just retribution and speedy downfall-strengthen the ton with such motives and conduct as shall make him, an angel of holy love in that impure and unhaptain, so that they could reach forth and take hold of py abode. So may an Adams, a Palfrey, a Mann, a their rights with a firm and assured grasp, and umner, a Rantoul, an Allen, go to Congress with a motive and a conduct which shall make them the of our deliverance from the cruel Slave Power, the prophets and apostles of God in that corrupt assemblage. And so may Louis Kossuth go to the American people, and may meet with friendliness even such the inevitable influence of the establishment of Huna man as Judge Kane, and appeal to him for aid to suffering humanity, without spot or blemish upon his soul. His motive and manner of conducting himself characterise the act. If they are right, the act is right; if they are wrong, the act is wrong. If there was wrong in these, let the wrong be pointed out, and I will admit it, in all its legitimate force.

We have wronged Kossuth, in our severe co f him, through our failure to notice, as we should have done, the general character of the opposition to and the favors bestowed upon, this illustri Such papers as the Washington Republic and Int geneer, the New York Herald and Courier and Eng

malign Kossuth with unwearied industry. These oppose the Fugitive Slave Law, without one exception, of which I am cognizant, and religious papers of the liberal character of the New York Independent success. The anti-slavery papers which condemn him do so with evident reluctance, and I think without just cause. My sober second thought is that we have pronounced a hasty verdict, and the sooner we reverse now with most unrelenting bitterness. All that not affect this significant fact, viz., the slaveholder and their Northern allies fear Kossuth and malign the ' independent Senator' from this State, the gallan chief from the Granite State, the noble Senator from neeive of Jesus as the leader of an army upon the the House of Representatives, and such Congressment time extenuate and forgive his mistakes, hoping and which he is so generously enlisted. There is wrong in our refusal to do this.

I think a great mistake has been made in our esti

mate of Kossuth's character. He has performed deeds our feelings and opposed to our reason, in the imputation of base motives to him who does a noble deed. ed himself up a constant sacrifice for the good of sufdenly base and morally deformed. Such a man may our best men, in the censure they have so unsparing. In our condemnation of Kossuth, the object of his ly meted out to Kossuth, have done, -and may be way in which the great Apostle became all things to mistaken, but honest sense of duty. I grant that all men is worthy of imitation by the reformers now. Kossuth has fallen into grave errors since he came to It is not wise to try to say hard things, to aim to shock our shores, but I am not, therefore, at liberty to cast the feelings of the hearer. It is alike the enjoinment him away from my sympathy, esteem and love, while of wisdom and duty to endeavor to present the truth, at the same time, I am convinced that he is honest, and all truth, vital to the subject and occasion, in a and honestly seeking to do good. And when Kosstyle and manner as pleasing and lovely as possible. suth is called a recreant or a hypocrite, my inmost The true preacher will seek to win men from their er- thought repels the charge, by whomsoever made, as rors of faith and practice, so far as this may be done unjust and untenable. He has shown himself in no have Messrs. Garrison and Phillips in preaching the well as his present course, I feel quite sure he never anti-slavery gospel. This tact is directed to the at- will. You cannot convert gold to brass, though brass may be gilded to look like gold. But Kossuth was evidently pure gold in Hungary, and his grand and meaning words and deeds here, with some few ex ceptions, have the true ring to them. My word for it, you will not find him a counterfeit.

We have mistaken somewhat, it seems to me, Kos suth's mission and special work with the American against this or that evil prevailing in our social arangements. He is not here to lecture on American or sectarian strife. He tells us what his object is He asks this people to instruct the United States Government, as they have the right and the power to do, to protest against another violation of the laws of nations, like that committed when the French Government interfered in the domestic affairs of the Italian people, to put down freedom, and establish in its stead a cruel despotism; or that of which Russia was guilty, in the recent Hungarian struggle. He asks, in addition to this, gifts and loans from the people of the country, to enable him to commence anew that struggle for freedom for which the oppressed and suffering Magyars of his fatherland long, and moeracy, discussing and maturing the great plan he applies himself to his work. Hands, head and mission; and he tells us that he cannot turn aside, for a moment, from the work which is given him to ing parties and sects, he declares that he will stand wholly neutral upon matters which relate to our own social institutions. As such he regards American slavery, and so declines to say a word upon that syspressed here and every where. It is not just to ask him to do this. We will allow Kossuth to do his work, while we diligently and hopefully prosecute

In our estimate of the ulterior influence of Kossuth's success upon the great cause of freedom here and clsewhere, we are also mistaken. We ought to see that the success of the Hungarian Revolution, the overthrow of the despotism which grinds in the dust twelve millions Magyars, and the establishment of a would be the leavening influence which would speedily permeate the whole social thought and action of Europe. Before the omnipotent moral might of twelve millions of united, free and self-governed Hungarians, despotism in Europe would speedily fall republicanize Austris-dethrone the despotism which trodden Germany into one grand and mighty Republic-upon the walls of the palace of the Beltshazza hands of the toiling, suffering millions of Great Briwould hasten on with speed and might the glad day hour of emancipation to the three millions who grosn in bondage among us. To realise, in some measure garian independence upon the future welfare and pro gress of the world, you need only look at the impulse which our great Revolution and our subsequent suc cess in maintaining social order-notwithstanding the incalculable evils of slavery-have given to the thought and aspiration of man on the European con tinent, during the past sixty years. Hungarian slavery is already abolished, mainly through the influce of Kossuth, who has thus proved himself, by his works, the practical fee to slavery, and the friend of immediate emancipation. No system of slavery, no practical denial of their noble theory, would mar the influence of that republican enterprise, as has been

the sad truth respecting the influence of this ing republic. And seeing this glorious fr parently dependent on the success of Ko sion, and sure, according to hun therefrom, how can the abolitionist do other wish all well with the noble Magyar and h enterprise? How can we, of all men drance in his way? I think Kossuth should have known that he

nothing to expect from our Governm have had no further connection with the that be' at Washington than would have sed enable him to return grateful and earns his deliverance, and for whatever kinds shown by the Government towards the p Hungarian nation. He should have know Government which is founded on the wa sion the world ever knew, would not give thy or aid to the oppressed of Hungary, sympathy of such a Government must on the side of European despotisms. He al turned him to the people, and plead his them. He should have trusted his them alone, and should have sought, th influence upon the Government, the ad intervention doctrine. He should have mid which Yankee ingenuity could have torn sentiment of approval of slavery. He should been wholly disconnected, in word and set, far and all of our party and acctarian on should have told his simple yet eloquent story listening ear of the nation, and, pointing to the progression of events now opening upon the Eur an stage, should have plead with this people is struggling Liberty there, as they were sided in hour of need, seventy-two years ago.

When the Colored Deputation waited upon Er suth, during his sojourn in New York, with an i dress proffering sympathy to him and his oppr people, I think he ought to have spoken a word of fellow-feeling with the oppressed, the world or which should have conveyed a great meaning, at significance, a profound hope, to the outraged or man upon this continent. I blame him, and I regr that he did not do it.

He should never have dictated the letter of central which his Secretary published upon the council faithful Gyurman, for his criticisms upon the tive Slave Law, in the columns of his paper, Demokratischer Voelkerbund. I blame Konsuth in and regret, with deep feeling, the unjustifiable a

I blame him, also, as I have already said, for unqualified praise of our Government, and ease for his commendation of the Mexican war. On t points, I think he has done wrong, fallen into gr errors. But I do not believe that he has wilfally crificed principle. For reasons already indicated feel in duty bound to excuse these errors. I bele him to be an honest, carnest, capable and consci reformer. Therefore, I excuse his faults, and h him still. I cannot cast Louis Kossuth away, nor h indifferent to the sublime cause which he represent in himself, more intimately than any other man

What, then, is to be the result of his coming America, upon the anti-slavery cause?

Fears have been expressed that the influence of suth's mission here will prove detrimental a abolition cause. I think there is no reason for fear. On the contrary, it is very clear to a that the result will be quite the other way. I abolitionists re-examine this subject, and see i conclusions be not just and sound. We believe in the brotherhood of mankind

accept the statement of the Apostle as literal t

that God has made of one blood all men, and gim

them this world to be their home in their ope

progression. The all-wiseCreator has made distin

perpetual, for aught we know to the contrary

these distinctions relate only to the perishabl

rights of the life, which is first put into this hor

clay. The immortal soul is one in its origin, e

and hence do not affect the worth, the capac

of race and color in the human family, which wil

ment, and destiny. That is after the likeness the image of the Eternal and the Almighty. I therefore, is the child of God. His Father has him rights which are inalienable. Let another his fellow-man, or be it any established human ernment, attempt to deprive him of these right coercion, by fraud, or by law, the effort is imp and illegal in the estimation of God and of all intelligent good. And when this impiety is acted one part of the world, man feels and suffers that justice every where. In all cases, the principl pression is the same, whether its victim be then of the Carolinas, or the opp of the landed aristocracy of Ireland, or the and crushed Magyars of Hungary. And when and Right established, the great heart of sa Humanity feels, in every nerve, a thrill of hop aroused South America and Europe from the thetic slumber into which the powers of on had lulled the world. Thus the great event India Emancipation has set apart in the cales Freedom a day conscerated and given over joicings and hosannas of the true and the field world over. Thus the French Revolution of Per ary, 1848, started out upon a perilous voyage in dom seventy-seven unfortunate slaves in the s er Pearl. Thus also the news of the noble a made by the Italians and Hungarians, four yes to achieve their deliverance from bondage, quick current of gladness along the elec of every true and noble soul, the world overolitionists, then, we are interested in the over of despotism on the distant banks of the Danub when we plead the cause of the slave here, we helping the victims of Austrian injustice as well. also, when Kossuth pleads the cause of his opp country, he pleads also the cause of the star You cannot separate the two cases of opp which Mr. Garrison so faithfully works to or and that for the removal of which Kossath is ma fully wearing out his life and energy with mes re fidelity. In opening the heart of this people, the Kossuth is now doing, to feel and sacrifice for fering millions of his fatherland, he is propi way for a true conception and an earnes the truth, which shall make the American man and our equal brother in the great Am Commonwealth. In speaking of Kossuth upon the American heart, I have no refe men as the Union Committee of New York, the retary of State, and the Senator from Mi their course in favor of Kossuth. I refer people, whose uprising, in response t stirring appeals, is the result of their into liberty and hatred of oppression, and is had and earnest and unselfish. Thus are they started towards the high sentimet brotherhood, on which the true abolition the matchless power of the great Magyar's Let us rejoice in this, and double our d. we may well improve the great opening coming of this man gives us, for the pl slavery truth in a soil ready to nourish such a rich harvest of Love for the redemption The party ties which so bind our people, t

which the political influence of the comever directed against the suffering slave, weakened, in a remarkable manner, by the and influence of Kossuth here. On the Intervention to secure Non-interve forming a Northern Party, such as we have before. I believe and hope that this will go think a most potent and beneficial influen direction, is to be felt in the approaching Pa election, and that we shall all see, when that death is over, that the weakness of the South and the NO. 0

I believe that this political influence, suth is now wielding among us, must be ficial to the anti-slavery cause. Let the sixteen free States only realize their duty and their interest, and the Slave Power are numbered, its ure, its execution near. And when I cons. I hall the presence and word of Kossuth with great joy.

w, suppose he is successful, that he obtains de 'material aid,' and that he so starts out cht of this people his great idea, the of the human race, the brotherhood of the the earth, that it shall rouse this people to Government in a position of open and earnathy with any other people struggling for rom debasing despotism,-suppose he re-Mangary prepared to raise again the banner of and that he and his people succeed in achievendence, in establishing and maintainee and well cemented government for the illians of that distant land. Does not the inmind see at once the result? The liberation ne from the powers of absolutism must speedow. The overthrow of the oppressive Slave this country also be driven on, by the same tinduence, with speed and with might. And, re. I say, God grant all success to the prayer y, God Kossuth! A longing defor the success of Kossuth's mission with the onle is forced upon my soul, by my love affering man, by my hope for the redemption of old from all wrong, by my faith in the establishof the practical brotherhood of all men, and by o for the slave, with whom I seek to be bound thought, my hope, my aspiration, my love, my on, my all. These sentiments of my inward life, deep for utterance, call from me the words of

he world's need, and in the measures we adopt to accomplish our noble work. We may cate war as an evil which wholly conflicts with ale of Christ's word and life-as a wrong which ave no place in this world when man is redeemom the power of evil. In preaching the gospe ndemption and brotherhood, we must preach and strive to overthrow the war spirit. We denounce and labor against the war spirit of our people, as an evil is fluence, and opposed to the cess of the gospel. But we must not forget that is an evil infinitely greater than it is possible s was to be, which an outraged people, who bes in the necessity and righteousness of such resist es, may wage against their oppressors. Nor must get that there have been circumstances in the sperience of the world, and that there are likely e such again, in which war is the best thing a peohere prepared to do, and, therefore, its occurrence hailed with joy by every true soul. Had our een such men as Jesus and his es were, armed with all the might of Divine and love, they could have resisted and overcom appression of the English Government, without sheathing a sword, without pointing a bayonet, out firing a cannon. But they were not so armd. Their conscience pointed out another way of re gare as in their view, of equal obligation and nesaty as the moral resistance enjoined in the gos-Jour I regret their imperfection of moral at I rejaice, with all my heart, that they were so a their sense of duty. With their faith, there eness, submit to degrading oppression, and bee enslaved. Far better for them and for the world, that they, entertaining such views as they did, ervis, till every American had fallen, and Desolaon again had possession of this continent, than anely to have submitted to British aggression, and at their manhood in such a base surrender of their ights. In view of all the circumstances attending, nd the results coming from, that contest, I am thankful that our fathers fought it out with a fidelity to heir sense of duty so noble. The forcible rescue of Shadrach in Boston, a year ago, of Jerry at Syracuse, and the noble stand for liberty which the Christiana fugitives made, against the kidnappers, rejoice my And had the great Anti-Fugitive Slave Law meeting, which sat in Tremont Temple when Sins was kept in durance vile in the chained of Boston, over which Horace Mann id, in the right of forcible resistance to oppression, as the inalienable gift of God to man-posed the courage and fidelity of their Revolutionary fathers, they would have marched in solid order, and with determined purpose, to the Boston Bastile, would are entered its doors, ascended its winding stairs, taken Thomas Sims from the kidnappers' hands, set him free, and trampled the accursed law into the due, Horsee Mann ought to have led the rescue,

and Charles Summer ought to have served in the

tanks. I do most fervently wish, that every attempt

to kidnap men on the American soil, or elsewhere,

night be defeated, at the expense, if need be, as in

the case at Christiana, of the life of the kidnapper.

there are circumstances under which it is a 'sickly

ntimentality' to talk about the sacredness of life.

Life becomes more than worthless, when manhood

and nobility are lost, and the soul imbruted by the

bearily surrender of its own God-given rights.

And so, it seems to me that this issue between the

learns of despotism and the oppressed people of

Europe on the battle-field is inevitable. The outrag-

millions of that misgoverned continent are not

amed for a moral resistance to the tyranny which

mushes them. Their light, their sense of duty, urges

him to the resistance of the sword, the bayonet and

s cannon. By force they must overthrow the des-

jetim which degrades and ruins them, before they

ta see a better light. By the unprincipled and

trust coercion of absolutism, upon the European con-

facet, are cloven down and trampled upon the free-

tion of the press, the pulpit, the forum, the school,

the home, and the indulgence even of the free thought

(the soul; and before the true Gospel of 'peace on

amb, of good will to man, of glad tidings of great

by to all men, can be preached, with power to re-

deem and save the perisbing multitudes of Europe,

secreme and put out of the way. The skies of Eu-

tops are red, this hour, with the portents of the great

ad faal war. The momentous struggle is at hand.

War is inevitable. Let it come, and not be delayed.

I report, let it come ! and in its coming, may the

that coercion must be manfully met, and by force

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drones of despotism fall and crumble, to rise no more And this inevitable strife prepares the way for the Statical application of the doctrines of the gospel of place and love to the brotherhood of nations. There a, any, verily, there can be, no holy and enduring Page, while oppression rules the world.

Were I is a situation that justified me in offering adrice to the American people, I should counsel this tation to give up entirely our war system, which we bannin at an annual expense of over thirty millions of dollars, the influence of which upon the virtue of the aution is exceedingly evil. I should urge the duty of disharding the United States army, and of giving ore our whole naval force to the use and advanceheat of peaceable and honorable commerce and sciena. I should arge the immediate repeal of all Conshortenal requirements and of all laws which make addresses in favor of the native-born citizen over the enigrant who comes hither for a home with us, is favor of one sex over the other, or in favor of one he over another. I should urge upon Congress and hands with the despots of the world in striking down The resolution did not come up for discussion until

to the influence of just and brotherly sentiments and from foreign invasion, and from internal enemies. I and comfort, as far as possible, to suffering humanity, to the oppressed and the needy, all over the world .-And I am sure that the influence of such a Christian statesmanship as this policy would be, if carried out, in the thought and conduct of this nation, would be the most effectual aid to mankind, that it would be possible for us to render. Nav. I am sure it would salvation of the whole earth. I hope to see this rule governing the American people, even in my day. 1

Danube, entreating that aid may be given to his op- Eternal Father and King! pressed fatherland. The question we are to ask and answer is, what is the best thing this people can do? A VOICE PROM 1300 COLORED CITIZENS. There are but two afternatives open to their choice. their brotherly sympathy, utter their brotherly pro- Prayer was offered by Rev. William Jackson. The the attainment of our own independence was made sure to our fathers by aid rendered to them in their tion. The Committee reported the following Pream-The other is both generous and noble, though doubt- Johnson, Collins, Jackson and others, and unanimous less open to objections, when tried by the highest ly adopted :standard of action.

Were our fathers right in asking aid of France? Then is the American people, to-day, in duty bound of restitution, but, through the influence of that infato assist Hungary. It would be a most noble stand mous enactment, the Fugitive Slave Bill, has encourcan I believe it would lead to a war with Russia .there is no doubt the English and the Turkish Gov- ford, do reiterate our solemn protest, which was uttera 'Holy Alliance.' And Russia would not dare to re- vention with all that relates to the American Colonisist the just word. This would be a most important step towards the establishment of universal peace on the overthrow of every wicked war system. Hence, I long to see it done, as a great peace measure. And cease, when the little child shall lead the lion, when the lamb shall safely repose by the side of the wolf, nothing shall molest or hurt the hoiy, united, happy self. brotherhood of men, who shall dwell in peace and love together, o'er all the earth !

suth, a humble member of the common people, and consent. shut him up in one those dungeons, whence living, Resolved, That as great a nuisance as we may be to turn his long confinement to such use as should fit | Christians should not refuse to grant. him to come forth, at the expiration of his imprison- Resolved, That we urge our brethren throughout find most elequent utterance. Gaze upon him, pore- ceivable, and we do not consider any man a friend ing over the pages of the immortal Shakespeare, and our race who would recommend it. storing his soul with the classic diction, the lofty conceptions, the holy love of just rule, which glow so support of these resolutions, with a firm reliance on purely, so brightly, on the pages of this great prophet the protection of Divine Providence, we do mutually of the historic Drama. And as you consider his pa- pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and ou tience, his industry, his fortitude, his success, does sacred honor, not to support the American Coloniz. not your soul acknowledge, with me, that the world's tion Society. Here are our earliest and most pleasant great man lies immured in that dungeon? He comes associations, here is all that binds man to earth and forth, at length, and is again the chosen head of the makes life valuable. If Colonizationists desire to bet Hungarian opposition to the wicked dynasty of the ter their condition by emigrating to Africa, the field House of Hapsburg. All other means having been is open to them; we do not intend to fight their battried, in vain, to preserve the life of Hungary, the tles in Bassa Cove or Fish Town; our duty as colored appeal to arms is made, four years ago. Of that sub- Hungarians is plain before us; here we were born, By the magic of his wonderful cloquence, he arms here we will die, and let our bones lie by our fathers. and disciplines the Hungarian peasantry, whom his appeals had converted from a state of serfdom into ed by the officers, and be published in the papers o freemen, and drives back the Austrian army to the this city, the Liberator and Commonwealth of Bosvery gates of Vienna. The independence of Hunga- ton ry is achieved. Then followed, on the part of Russia, one of those flagrant violations of the law of Sweet Home, adjourned. nations, against which all good men and all respectable Governments must protest and rise in opposition, By this, the Magyar people were stricken down and chained. Kossuth, with a band of devoted friends and compatriots, escapes and finds refuge in the Moslem Empire. He is released, at length, trom his confinement there, through our carnest intercession, and is now here, the honored guest of this people, plead- DEAR MR. GARRISON: ing the cause of liberty, the brotherhood of the na-

we have never witnessed before. Louis Kossuth is hated and feared by the despots of Dr. Tappan, of Augusta. Europe and of our own land, as no other man is .and love, as a man of rare nobleness, and matchless power. The cause of European liberty seems to be ommitted to his trust, as to no other man. He has a power of eloquence which transcends that now manunequalled power and influence. He is rousing this nation to a nobler life and a holir effort, than have have undergone a thorough discussion.' Now for the yet marked our national career. He is giving a grand facts; let us see who has told the truth and who has prophetic utterance, with the world for his audience, to the aspirations and the struggles of oppressed fac And is it fitting, is it just, is it right, for the aboli- seven others; but it was the last of the series, and ev tionists to disown and forget all this transcendant good of his accomplishment, to dwell with special and unfair pleading upon his errors, to shut their eyes upor the greatness of his cause, to demand absolute per-fection of a fallible man, whose pathway is hedged up What is the inference, Mr. Enquirer?

the North are known to the people as the people, the perfect safety of trusting ourselves this noble man, and to discount the wonderful providence that has thus far attended his steps and preconduct, as an omnipotent security against all danger served him, as we believe, for a sublime accomplishment of 'good will to men'? Against this course should urge upon the people the duty of giving aid my better feelings have revolted from the first, and my conviction is now fixed, that we have made a sad mistake in our denunciation and condemnation of Louis Kossuth. I know it has been unwillingly done, and only from a sense of duty. I entreat the friends of the slave to let it go no further. At least, let us wait and see the result, before we condemn. Let us nobly and faithfully use the interest which Kossuth excites, and e the speedy and fuil conquest of all social evil, the the sublime truth which he utters, to advance the Anti-Slavery cause.

After long and most carnest study to know what have a profound faith in its assured establishment. I ought to do, my mind is made up. My prayer is, God give my hand and my heart to aid in this holy work. speed the noble Magyar prophet with the American But the American people are not prepared for this people; hasten the overturn of European and Ameriperfect action now. Shall they, therefore, do nothing can oppression; bring on the deliverance of the whole for liberty and justice, both at home and abroad? Not world from the power of evil; establish the holy and so do I understand the rule of human duty. The American people believe in the necessity and righte- Kossuth, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, ousness of a land and naval force. And now, to a peo- and all other prophets of holy truth; and when the ple of such an imperfect faith and practice, there great consummation comes, and the earth is filled with comes an illustrious prophet from the banks of the sounding praise, the glory shall all be given to the

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held on The perfect action which the Gospel enjoins is im- Monday evening, Feb. 16th, in the Third Christian possible, because the people do not comprehend that church, which was filled at an early hour, for the enjoinment. They must either fold their arms and purpose of expressing their views relative to the stand aloof, with selfish indifference, to the prayer of American Colonization Society. Ezra R. Johnson was Hungary, and to the fate of the oppressed, struggling appointed President, William Jackson and John Bush for freedom on foreign fields, or they must express Vice Presidents, and Daniel B. Davis, Secretary .test, and give their brotherly aid. The one is both President briefly stated the object of the meeting. On selfish and base for this people, with their faith, since motion of Rev. Leonard Collins, a committee of three hour of need by a foreign people, at their request. ble and Resolutions, which were supported by Messrs.

Whereas, the American Colonization Society has been for the past twenty years in a rapid state of de-Was France justified in giving the aid they asked? cline, and considered by its friends beyond the reach for this people to grant the request of Kossuth. Nor aged its supporters to hope that one more struggle can be made before the monster gives up the ghost, Were this Government to take the initiative steps, we, the thirteen hundred colored citizens of New Bedernments would join in the protest against foreign ed more than twenty years ago, in this time-honored nterference for the overthrow of liberty, like that building, against the wicked devices of that iniquitous which Russia employed against the democratic Ma- system; and we now declare to the world our unaltergyars. This would be in reality, as well as in name, able determination to abide by the policy of non-interzation Society, now and forever. Therefore,

Resolved, That in whatever light we view the Colonization Society, we discover nothing in it but terror. prejudice and oppression; that the warm and benefi-O! may the glad day soon dawn, when all war shall cent hand of philanthropy is not apparent in the system, but the influence of the Society on public opin when swords to ploughshares shall be turned, when is more prejudicial to the interest and welfare of the

Resolved. That the Society, to effect its purpo removal of the free people of color, (not the slaves.) In conclusion, consider the wonderful Providence through its agents, teaches the public to believe that by which Kossuth has been raised up and fitted for it is patriotic and benevolent to withhold from us the work given to his care. Years ago, the despotic knowledge and the means of acquiring subsistence, power of Austria took into its cruel training a young and to look upon us as unnatural and illegal residents nan, whom it must educate to be the instrument of its in this country; and thus, by force of prejudice, if not own overthrow, and to lead on the liberation of Eu- by law, endeavor to compel us to embark for Africa; rope. The Austrian Government took Louis Koss and that, too, apparently, by our own free will and

and hopeful, and energetic men but seldom emerge, the estimation of that Society, we yet have a hope in till released by death, or made wrecks by systematic Him who has seen fit to continue our existence through and heartless cruelty. She had learned to fear the days worse than-which we do not fear-which mpassioned appeals of the inspired young prophet of emboldens us, as peaceable citizens, to resolve to abide freedom, and took this method to ruin him. But the issue of coming days in our native land, in which All-Wise Disposer meant far otherwise. God inspired we ask no more than the age in which we live dethat noble young Magyar with faith, patience and hope, mands, and which this nation, as republicans and

ment, stronger and better than before. Look within the Free States to express in public their oft-repeated that cold and cheerless cell, upon that young man, learning to use a foreign language, in which, the world over, the thoughts and aspirations of liberty what source it may; for it is fraught with evil incon-

lime struggle, Louis Kossuth is the soul and leader. here we will live, by the help of the Almighty, and

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be sign-

The meeting, after singing in solemn strains, ' Home

E. R. JOHNSON, Prest's. WM. JACKSON, Vice Prest's DANIEL B. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE AUGUSTA CONVENTION. NORTH EASTON, Feb. 14, 1852.

I was surprised to-day to see a paragraph in the tions, and with an eloquence, a depth of feeling, which Liberator, taken from the Portland Enquirer, accusing me of making statements about the Augusta Clerica Now, mark the wonderful providence of the way in Anti-Slavery Convention which are 'untrue,' and full which this man has been led. Had Kossuth no ac- of 'malice.' I do not wonder that the Enquirer should quaintance with our language, his presence here could fee! chagrined and disappointed at the result of the cause no great agitation. But through the very means Convention, but I am sorry and marvel that it should which despotism took to destroy him, he became fa- be willing to risk its own anti-slavery reputation (not miliar with our 'household words,' and is now im- to say any thing about telling the truth) to hide the proving that knowledge to arouse this people and the world against the powers of absolutism. Louis Kos-ing. I had supposed that Mr. Willey was of too stern suth is stirring the heart of this nation by his prophet and honest a mettle to be melted to the consistency appeals in behalf of Liberty, as no other man ever did. of that Convention by the whining of such men as

Europe and of our own land, as no other man is.—
Louis Kossuth is loved by the oppressed Magyars of
Hungary, and by the outraged millions of Europe,
with a deep and enduring tenderness, and to him their
eyes turn with hope, as to the Moses whom God has
raised up, to lead them to the promised land. The
free and the true of this land, with some exceptions,
which ought not to be, regard him with confidence
and love, as a man of rare nobleness, and matchless the proceedings.

I stated that the most important resolution-the one ostensibly against slaveholding in the churchifested by any living speaker. He is proclaiming the 'passed in the confusion at the final adjournment. If truth, on which rests the abolition, and every other re- it had been introduced at an early period of the meetform-the brotherhood of men. He does this with ing, probably it would not have passed so strong as it is, (yet it is without vitality,) because it would ther

> not. The editor of the Enquirer says, ' the resolution was introduced with others.' So it was, with six o idently designedly so, for the resolutions were num bered over twice-by the first numbering, according t the partially erased figures, this resolution was no the last, but by the second numbering, it was the last

'It was thoroughly discussed,' says Mr. Willey

ery other subject had been disposed of, and many had left the Convention, including some of its most prominent members. There were numerous amendments offered members. There were numerous amendments offered to the original resolution, weakening its force, and of the Phonetic School of the same age. to the original resolution, weakening its lotter, and the randed School of the same age.

In case there should be any doubt upon the subject, the decision will be left to the Masters of the Boston Grammar Schools.

In behalf of the Phonetic Society, that the Secretaries were unable to tell what the resolution was after the adjournment of the Convention, and Lewis Tappan dictated it to them and to me, from memory, at our request. 'It passed unanimously.' Of course, no one, however pro-slavery, had any objections to such a resolution; yet I think, if it had been brought up for discussion at an early period, it would have been still more diluted, if possible. But the vote was taken while the people were leaving the hall, and probably not twenty persons voted at all. These are facts, Mr. Enquirer, and I have others that you can have, if you wish. But I leave the subject by saying, that when an abolitionist of such loud professions. olution was after the adjournment of the Convention. ing, that when an abolitionist of such loud professions as the editor of the Enquirer, will make statements so utterly wide of the truth, and try to impeach the veracity of those who do tell the truth, for the sake of propitiating the favor, and hiding the real character propitiating the favor, and hiding the real character is rotten. utterly wide of the truth, and try to impeach the veof notoriously pro-slavery men, 'something is rotten in the state of Denmark.' I have learned at least this at the Augusta Convention, and since, and I set it down, that

'One may smile and smile, and be a villain'; nd time will develope this to all. A. J. G.

LECTURE BY REV. DANIEL FOSTER. NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 21st, 1852.

The lecture delivered before the Female Anti-Slavery Lyceum in this city, last evening, by the Rev. Daniel Foster, of Concord, was received with manifest pleasure and deep interest by a large and intelligent audience. I would carnestly recommend friend Fos-ter to all who wish to hear the anti-slavery truths uttered with such force and pathos as few of the advocates can equal. I trust it will not be long before we shall again have the pleasure of listening to his earnest appeals in behalf of suffering humanity.

Truly yours,

MEDICAL LECTURES TO FEMALES. We understand that Professors Longshore and Livezey, of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania,-at present engaged in giving a full course of lectures on Obstetries and Practice of Medicine in the New England Female Medical College,-have consented to deliver a course of twelve lectures on Obstetrics, Physiology, Pathology, and Infantile Therapeutics, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, commencing on Saturday. the 28th inst., at the College Building, corner of Boylston and Pleasant streets, at 3 o'clock.

Tickets for the whole course, \$2.50; single lecture, 25 cents .- to be had of Fowler & Wells, 142 Washington street, and of the Janitor, at the College. in length.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. No. 407 of this valuable periodical has come to hand, with the following attractive table of contents :-

Life of Jean Lafitte; Our Society at Cranford;
Physiognomy; The Indian Fight; Adventure at the Battle of Salamanca; The Two Useful Wives; Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life; Longfellow's 'Golden Legend;' Poetry; Short Articles.

E. Littell & Co., corner Tremont and Bromfield shows a free.—Baltimore Sun.

SLAVE CASE.—The gr nd jury have found a true bill in the case of the State vs. McCreary, charged with false imprisonment in the arrest and detention of the girl Rachel Parker, the alledged slave of L. School-field. Preliminary to this finding, the grand jury investigated, of necessity, the question relating to the civil condition of the girl, and arrived at the conclusion that she was free.—Baltimore Sun.

TAKE NOTICE .- In the last number of his paper, HENRY BIRB has the following notice. All interest will govern themselves accordingly :-

To the Friends of the Fugitive.—Anti-slavery editors will please copy this. We have lost our New England subscription-book, and cannot supply our subscribers in consequence of it. Will our patrons in the New England States be so good as to renew their post office address for the 'Voice of the Fugitive,' and forward to Detroit, Michigan? By addressing us there, we will get the letters almost as soon as if directed to Canada, and we shall save 7 cents postage by it, if prepaid. We suppose that some scamp has stolen the book from this office, with intent to make a breach in our cause that we could not repair; but, if we are not very much mistaken, our New England anti-slavery friends will not forsake us on that account. s will not forsake us on that account

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

On the evening of Sunday, the 1st inst., Sergeant Martin, of the Sixth Ward Police, while on duty it Elizabeth-street, was attracted to a house on the corner of Mott street, by hearing two persons engaged in

On going in, he saw a colored man beating his wife While walking him to the station house, the woman, who accompanied them, being very angry, said, 'Jim, you know I have you in my power. You know that you escaped from your master in Maryland, several years ago,' coupled with other expressions to the same

These remarks led the officer to believe that his prisoner, who gave his name as James H. Thomas was a fugitive slave, and after securing him at the station house he repaired to his place of residence to obtain an interview with the wife, or, as she after-wards turned out to be, the mi-tress of the prisoner. Prom her he learned that Thomas, several years ago, escaped from his master, John Pinkney, of Annapelis, Md., and that he was now engaged as porter in the store of Battelle & Renwick, commission merchants, No. 163 Front street.

No. 163 Front street.

The following morning, the prisoner was taken before Justice Osborne, but the complainant failing to

appear, he was set at liberty.

Sergeant Martin, soon after this, wrote to Mr. Pinkney, describing Thomas as accurately as he was able to do, and narrated to him the information he had obto do, and narrated to him the information he had obtained. He soon received an answer to this letter, in which Mr. Pinkney stated that on the 27th of May, 1844, James Tasker and two other of his slaves escaped from his plantation, and since that time he has never heard of them, but from the description given of Thomas, he was lead to believe that he was the slave Tasker. A few days since, Mr. Pinkney forward-ed a telegraphic dispatch to the officer, requesting him to arrest Thomas and detain him until he (Pinkney) to arrest Thomas and de could reach New York.

Capt. Brennan and officer Martin then, after some trouble, ascertained that Thomas lived in Chrystey street, where they finally succeeded in getting him, which had scarcely been done, when Mr. Pinkney arrived, and, on being shown the prisoner, immediately identified him as the slave, James Tasker. The latte appeared quite pleased at seeing his master, owned up at once, and expressed a perfect willingness to accom-pany him to his old home. He was then taken be-fore a commissioner, who prepared the necessary papers, and at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon he, accompanied by his master and Sergeant Ma for the State of Maryland.-N. Y. Tribun. nt Martin, started

THE PROMETHEUS APPAIR.-The letter from Lord The PROMETHEUS AFFARE.—The letter from Lord Granville, of the British Cabinet, to our Minister at London, Mr. Abbott Lawronce, concerning the Prometheus, of which we have already made mention, states that the commander of the sloop Express, which fired into the Prometheus, had already been informed by Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour, that he had gone beyond his proper duties. To this was added an admonition not in any future case to interfere for the purpose of levying duties for the Mosquito government. Lord Granville proceeds thus:—

The undersigned has now to state to Mr. A. Law-nce, for the information of his government, that for Majesty's government fully approve of the Vice rence, for the information of his government, that Her Majesty's government fully approve of the Vice Admiral's conduct in this matter, and that they entirely disavow the act of violence committed by the commander of the Express, and also the requisition from Her Majesty's Consul, under which the commander acted, so far as he acted by any authority derived from the British Crown. Under these circumstances, Her Majesty has no hesitation in offering ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements. And Her Majesty's government do so without loss of time, and immediately on the receipt of the official note above sluded to, insamuch as in their opinion it would be unworthy of a government of a nation to hesitate about making due reparation, when the acts of their subordinate authorities have been such as not to admit justification.'

The New York Mirror thinks that the attempt to carry out the Maine Liquor law in that State woul cause a civil war. If so, some rum-suckers might get 'shot in the neck.'

A lady, who is a ready penman and copyist, is desirous of obtaining writing, which may afford her remuneration. By addressing Mrs. B., Liberator office further particulars may be known.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.—A reward of five hundred dollars will be paid to any person who will, before March, 1852, find a child, not more than six years and two zaonths old, who will both read and

professional men, as it purports to be a General Bus ness Directory of the whole State. Mr. Adams' Official No. 91 Washington street, Boston.

Railroad Accident .- Mr. Wise, belonging to Green ville, was run over by the mail train from Worceste to Norwich, on Tuesday afternoon, and instantl killed. He leaves a family.

Election of U. S. Senator for Mississippi.—The Miss-ssippi Legislature have elected Walter Brook, Whig. U. S. Senator, to fill the unexpired portion of General Foote's term.

Drayton and Sayers.-In Senate, February 23d. Mr. Geyer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition from Rhode Island asking for the liberation of Drayton and Sayers, now con fined in the Washington Jail for aiding slaves to escape from their masters, reported the same back, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which report was agreed to.

'Mrs. Brook's, wife of a New York M. C., has bee presented with a fine carriage, as a compliment to he husband for his course on the Compromise measures

That means James Brooks, (alias Booby Brooks, of the N. Y. Express, one of the most contemptible and miscrable doughfaces that ever disgraced a Northern constituency. Perhaps the donors of that carriage thought Mrs. Brooks needed the means to run away from such a fellow as fast as possible.—Exchange

The Scientific American states, on reliable authority, that 'if at two feet above the throat of your chimney you enlarge the opening to double the size for a spac of two feet, then carry up the rest as at the first, you chimney will never smoke.'

Melancholy. - Miss Loncoln, of Brunswick, Me., wanstantly killed by a train of cars, while standing o instantly killed by a train of cars, while standing or the track. Her mother has, within eight months buried her husband, one son, and three daughters. Long Train .- The Troy Whig says a train of 1 met;

cars, drawn by two locomotives, ran over the Hudso River railroad on Monday. It was more than a mil The Seventh Census—Interesting Facts.—The cost of taking and printing the census will be very great—little short, probably, of two millions of dollars.

Men holding Office in Washington :-	
From Virginia,	241
" Maryland,	77
" District of Columbia,	106
Total,	- 32
From Maine.	8
" New Hampshire,	17
" Vermont,	13
" Massachusetts.	28
" Rhode Island,	6
" Connecticut,	19
Total,	- 9
Three hundred and thirty-two more from	Virginia

ACKNOWLEDGMENT Received by M. W. CHAPMAN, for the purpo

e	Fair :-		PER STANDARD
	From	Miss Hunt,	£5.
	61	Miss Sturch,	10.
	44	Miss Pease,	5.
	44	M'lle Lecompte,	10 francs.
	**	Madame Mohl,	25 francs.

The following sums, for the Liberator, have been received from subscribers in Scotland, forward ed by William Smead :-

Andrew Paton, Glasgow, John E. Ross, Samuel Wilson, Samuel Wilson,
Robert B. Dunn,
Port Glasgow, Wm. Caird,
John Knox,
Mary Welsh,
Jos. Gulland,
Mrs. R. P. Scott, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Henry Wigham, "Andrew Inglis, Glasgow,

MARRIED—In this city, on Thursday afternoon, 19th instant, by Rev. Mr. Stone, Dr. T. P. Knox, of Hyannis, to Miss Angelina J. Berry. On Thursday, 19th instant, Mr. Josian R. Butler to Miss Sophronia B. Spran, daughter of the officiating minister.

£6-\$28 80

DIED-In Conneaut Township, Crawford Co., Pa on the morning of January 2d, 1852, HANNAH FISH wife of Stephen Fish, of consumption, in her 70th

LUCY STONE,

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, ex pects to speak in Cochesett Village, West Bridgewater, on Sunday evening next, Feb. 29.

NEW BEDFORD. Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Salem, will give a lecture before the New Bedford Female Anti-Slavery Lyce um This (Friday) evening.

CONVERSATIONS Mr. Arcort, on resuming his Monday Evening Conversations for the current season, at Rooms No. 36, School street, proposes to consider, with his company, some of the

MYSTERIES OF HUMAN LIFE. nder the following colors and aspects, namely

Evening of Feb. 2, "Feb. 9, "Feb. 16, "Feb. 23, "Mar. 1, "Mar. 8, "Mar. 15, Sleep. Silence. Health Success. Civility. Friendship.

Hours from 7 1-2 till 10 o'clock.

Tickets, at \$3 for the course, to be had at Jame

Munroe & Co's. 134 Washington street. Boston, January, 1852.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, assisted by Mr. D. P. BUTLER, have open-ed a Cabinet and Bookstore in Boston, No. 142 Washington street, where professional examinations, with charts or written descriptions of character, may be obtained.

Books, on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy and Phonography, for sale. Agents and Bookselles supplied, on the most liberal terms.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.

LP Miss ANTOINETTE L. BROWN will give a Lec-ure in Cochituate Hall, Phillips' Place, at 7 1-2

ture in Cochittate Hall, Phillips' Place, at 1 1-2 o'clock, this (Priday) evening.
Subject—The actually existing relation of Women to Politics and Legislation, and the changes needed in that relation, for the welfare, both of Women as a class, and the community as a whole.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

CHARLES C. BURLEIOH, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows: Kingston, 28th, and all day Sunday, Feb. 29th. Duxbury, 1st and 2d of March. Halifax, 3d and 4th Pembroke, 6th, and all day Sunday, 7th.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCIN-NATI, OHIO.

RAII, OHIO.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM:
We invite you to meet in Convention, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 27th, 28th and 29th, 1852, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M., of the first-named day.
We call upon you, without distinction of party, to come together in the spirit of fraternal love, to inquire what more can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States, and to take such advance measures as a pure Christianity, a true patriotism, and an exalted charity require of sound-hearted philanan exalted charity require of sound-hearted philan-

We offer you our hospitalities, and shall be happy to entertain our guests in a way to make their visit agreeable to them. Come, and let us lay our gifts upon the alter of an exalted and exalting faith, and renew our Christian vows, that whilst there is a slave to be liberated, there shall not be wanting an aboli-tionist to strike the fetters from his limbs.

How many of you will be ready to respond to this call? How many of you will turn aside for a few days from your ordinary avocations to give attention to the cries of humanity? How many of you will lay by some of the funds you ordinarily spend beyond your necessities, to save enough to take you to the Convennecessities, to save enough to take you to the Conven-tion, or to send a representative from your neighbor-hood? Come, friends, prove your faith by your works, and let the poor crushed slaves have some comfort of hope in hearing of a great and enthusiastic Conven-tion of devoted men and women, from all parts of our extensive country, weeping over their wrongs, and ouring out words of fire in advocacy of their rights. Yours, for the right and the humane, for justice and

Mrs. Sarah H. Ernst, Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, " Julia Harwood, " A. Mann,
" Mary M. Guild, Miss Kesiah Emory,
Committee of Ladies.

Elward Harwood, John H. Coleman, Christian Donaldson, John Jollifee, Christian De Wm. Henry Brisbane, Levi Coffin, Cincinnati, (Ohio.) Jan. 5, 1852.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON.

THIS day published, 'Selections from the Writings and Speeches of William Lloyd Garrison',

—416 pages, ducdecimo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00; -416 pages, duodecimo. Price-In cloth, extra gilt, \$1.25. R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill.

'O, my brethren! I have told
Most Bitter Butth, but without bitterness.
Nor deem my zeal or factions or mis-timed;
For never can true courage dwell with them,
Who, playing tricks with Conscience, dare not look
At their own vices.'—COLEMPGE.

BOOKS.

BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, has for sale the following valuable books, viz:

The Slave, or Memoirs of Archy Moore, 25 Picture of Slavery for young persons, by do., 6
History of the Mexican War, (including 'Facts
for the People,') by L. Moody,
Narrative of Henry Watson, a Fugitive Slave, 12
The Church As It Is, by Parker Pillsbury, 15

Letter to the People of the United States on Slavery, by Theodore Parker, Parker's Discourse, occasioned by the death of John Quincy Adams, Conscience and Law: or a Discussion of our comparative Responsibility to Human and Divine Government, by Rev Wm. W.

Patton, Spooner's Argument on the Unconstitutionality of Slavery,
Spooner's Defence for Fugitive Slaves against
the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1793,

spooner's Defence for Fugitive Surves against the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1793, and September 18, 1850, The Three Chief Safeguards of Society, a Ser. mon by Theodore Parker, Parker's Fast Day Sermon—The Chief Sins of

Parker's Fast Log
the People,
The Great Harmonia, vol. 2—The Teacher,
by A. J. Davis,
The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse,
do of Special Providences—A

do do Vision, 15
Vision, Heat and Light for the Nineteenth Century, 12 1-2
The Auto-Biography of Henry C. Wright, \$1 00
tf

JOHN OLIVER.

CARPENTER,

No. 33. FRIEND STREET, (UP STAIRS,) BOSTON.

J. O. solicits Jobs in carpenters' work, such as repairing dwelling houses, stores, &c., and putting up and altering all kinds of fixtures, &c., and will, by prompt attention to all orders, endeavor to give entire satisfaction to his patrons. March 14

NEW STORE. No. 79, : : : CAMBRIDGE STREET: LEWIS HAYDEN

HAS opened the above Store, and keeps a good as MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING, of superior quality. Formerly a slave in Kentucky, he trusts that all will lend him a helping hand; as it will be his constant endeavor to keep for sale a good

cheap article on hand. tf JOHN CURTIS & CO.

TAILORS, No. 6 ANN STREET, (THREE DOORS FROM UNION.) CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Also, a general supply of Fashionable and Ready-made CLOTHING.

JOHN CURTIS. GEO. P. ATKINS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE! FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!

EXHIBITION daily, at Amory Hall, at 3 o'clock,

TXHIBITION daily, at Amery Hall, at 3 o'clock, and every evening, at 71-2 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents. No half price tickets.

Bird's Eye View of the Crystal Palace and the West End o' London. The Grand Opening by Queen Victoria and the British Court. Superb View of the whole Nave. The Nave in all its parts. The American Division. The whole Transpet. The Agricultural Court, with McCormick's famous American The Vest American in her celebrated tri-The Yacht America in her celebrated tri-

HOME SCHOOL. MR. AND MRS. MAY

CAN receive into their Home School, after the lat of December, a few young, well-disposed Boys, to educate. A kind interest will be taken in the moto educate. A kind interest will be taken in the morals and habits of those entrusted to their care. Terms for English branches, including Drawing. (and also board.) \$2.50 per week. An additional charge will be made for tuition in the Latin, French, German, or Spanish Language. The most satisfactory reference can be given, if required.

Apply to CHARLES MAY, Milford, (Hopedale,) Mass.

PRENTISS & SAWYER, Book, Job, and Card Printers. No. 11 DEVONSHIRE STREET,

(Directly opposite the Exchange Coffee House,)
HENRY JAS. PRENTISS. BOSTON.
NATHAN SAWYER.

F All orders attended to by them personally.

EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE.

E. A. BRACKETT'S MARBLE GROUP of the 'Shipurceked Mother and Child,' is now open on exhibition at No. 1, Amory Hall, from 9, A. M., till 9, P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTERS LIBERATOR OFFICE, 21 CORNEILL.



For the Liberator. MY PRIVATE OPINIONS.

If only those who mean to shoot Would shout hurrahs to cheer Kossuth, Methinks his eulogies of us Would scarcely tend to cause a fuss, Or rouse the Aust, or wake the Russ. If only honest men would prate About the wrongs of Hungary State, There would be rest to brave Kossuth; Each trumpet changed into a lute, The trumpeters would all be mute. BARD OF CASTLE HILL.

For the Liberator. Jonathan's first and last address, IN EARNEST,

TO LOUIS KOSSUTII.

We are unclean, Kossuth-our very breath Is full of moral pestilence and death ! The gricvous waongs which thou dost seek to right Seem venal sins, in our Oppression's sight.

We're cannibals, Kossuth-and all our food Is seasoned high with human sweat and blood! To hold men seris thou deemest 'fiendish fun'; Weigh, then, the crime-to enslave a natural son !

Lepers we are, Kossuth-all nations see The daminng marks of our foul leprosy ! Is there not, now, a livid spot on thee?

Go home-and say to Austrian and to Russ, Bad as ye are, the Yankee nation's worse!

> From the National Era. THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Great peace in Europe! Order reigns From Tiber's hills to Danube's plains ! so say her kings and priests; so say The lying prophets of our day.

Go, lay to earth a listening ear; The tramp of measured marches hear, The rolling of the cannon's wheel, The shotted musket's mur.erous peal, The night alarm, sentry's call, The quick-eared spy in hut and hall, From polar sea and tropic fen The dying groans of exiled men, The boated cell, the galley's chains, The scaffold smoking with its stains. Order-the hush of brooding slaves! Peace-in the dungeon-vaults and graves !

Oh Fisher! with thy world-wide net, And snares in every water set, Whose fabled keys of heaven and hell Bolt hard the patriot's prison cell, And open wide the banquet hall, Where kings and priests hold carnival! Weak vassal tricked in royal guise, Boy Kaiser with thy lip of lies; Base gambler for Napoleon's crown, Barnacle on his dead renown ! Thou, Bourbon Nespolitan, Crowned scandal loathed of God and man: And thou, fell Spider of the North ! Stretching thy giant feelers forth, Within whose web the freedom dies Of nations caten up like flies; Speak, Prince and Kaiser, Priest and Czar, If this be Peace, pray what is War?

White Angel of the Lord! unmeet That soil accurs'd for thy pure feet. Never in Slavery's desert flows The fountain of thy charmed repose. No tyrant hand thy chaplet weaves Of lilies and of olive-leaves; Not with the wicked shalt thou dwell, Thus saith the eternal Oracle; Thy home is with the pure and free. Stern herald of thy better day, Before thee, to prepare thy way, The Baptist Shade of Liberty, Gray, searr'd, and hairy-robed, must press, With bleeding feet, the wilderness ! Oh! that its voice might pierce the ear Of princes, trembling while they hear A cry as of the Hebrew seer, REPENT, GOD'S KINGDOM DRAWETH NEAR!

From the National A. S. Standard. THE PRIEND OF HUMANITY. BY LUCY A. COLBY.

benevolence presented to the world than in the life of Mrs. ELIZA GARNAUT, an emigrant from Wales to this county. For many years she was connected with the Moral Reform Society in Boston, and afterwards became Matron of the Home for Orphan and Destitute Children. She at last fell a victim to her untiring despite to other. Children. She at last fell a victim to her untiring de-votion to others. While watching over the two in-fants of a woman who had died of cholers, she took the disease, and died Sept. 3d, 1849, aged 39 years. Why throng those lonely weepers around the door

Of yonder dwelling, this September morn, With looks of anguish, as if evermore Their breasts were pierced with Sorrow's rankling

thorn? Why seek they not to banish looks forlorn By strolling in the fields and silent woods? There gloam the early Autumn's golden corn-There blossom flowers in sylvan solitudes

That make us glad again, e'en in our saddest moods For fields and woods and blue skies bending o'er Their heads, they have not now a passing thought

They've lost a tressure nothing can restore-The kind, good friend, whose words were ever fraught With love-whose clear, unerring wisdom taught

Their wayward feet no more from Truth to stray O, Nature's bright st forms to them are taught, Since ne'er again Her smile of gladness may Beam like a light from Heaven around their clouded way!

Amid the city's haunts of woe and sin An angel visitant she seemed to be ; Where scarce a ray of light looked kindly in : Thro' casements dark, she entered fearlessly The drear abodes of vice and misery, Her purposes of goodness to fulfil, And set the bowed with sin and suffering free; Undaunted by a thought of fear or ill, While thus accomplishing the heavenly Father's will The friendless stranger, homeless and distressed,

Ne'er looked to her for sympathy in vain; Mourners, who felt their lives were all unblest, In listening to her words, forgot their pain ; The bleeding slave, escaping from the chain, She sheltered with her kind and watchful care, And the poor, ruined maid, with frantic brain, Across whose path, with flowers once bright and fair The wily serpent trailed and left his poison there. But all her deeds of love are ended now:

Her hands are folded on her pulseless breast Death's seal is set upon her pallid brow ! Yet not unnoticed sinks she to her rest As sinks a star in silence in the west. The poor will lose her counsel many a day, And wander on with care and pain oppressed, Henceforth unguided by the tranquil ray Of light and love that shone around her lonely way January 10, 1852.

The Liberator.

and committed to jail, under the charge of murder.

Major Wilkinson was one of our best and most influential citizens. Upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he was one of the first to rush forward

most atrocious and villanous act was committed in Jefferson county. Two men left St. Louis in company, one on horseback and the other on foot; the one on horseback being at the time in an extremely feeble state of health. Thus they travelled until they company to the state of health. arrived in Jefferson county, where the man on foot attempted by every means to entice his fellow-traveller into some by-path, in order to commit his horrible purposes with more secresy. Finding his efforts unswalling, he seized a club, and knocked the sick man from his horse, and after having beaten him frightfully trom his horse, and after having death and over the head, he stripped him of all his clothes, and replaced his own with them. He also took the fallen man's horse, and left the poor wrech weltering in his own blood. Thinking perhaps the man was not yet dead, after having travelled a short distance, he dead, after having travelled a short distance, he yet dead, after having travelled a short distance, he returned to complete his bloody work—again beating him with a club until he supposed life was extinct; then left him. The man, however, still retained sign of life; and some travellers passing, he was taken by them to a neighboring dwelling, where he still remains in a hogless condition. The vil ain has since been captured near Farmington, and taken to Hillsberough, where the hands of justice will deal him out his just due.—See Genevieve Plaindealer.

A Boy Murdered .- Coroner Reilly held an inquest A Boy Murdered.—Coroner Renty need an inquest-on Saturday night over the body of Luther Henri-kle, about 15 years old, who died at the residence of his parents, in Comet street, Baltimore. It appear-ed, from the testimony before the jury, that on law Friday week, the deceased, in company with a number of associates, rallying under one of the rowdy names so prevalent at the present time, proceeded to the vicinity of the 'Cattle Show,' and there met a rival gang of young lads, headed by a boy named George, alias Crab Turner, when a fight arose be-tween the deceased and the latter. The deceased, so his companions state, was severely beaten by Turner, and finally entreated for mercy, but the triends of Turner drove off the friends of the deceased, and joined in beating the prostrate boy, kicking and stamping him in the most revolting manner. This statement was also made at different times by the deceased.— Henrikle was taken home, and attended by Doctors Henrikle was taken home, and a tended by Doctors Dunbar and Leas, and at first no serious apprehensions but he continued to grow worse until Sat-urday, when death resulted—the physician being of opinion, after a post mortem examination, that the beating he received was the immediate cause of his death. Four boys, between the ages of 14 and 16 years, were arrested on Saturday, charged with causing the death of the deceased: they were committed to jail for further examination. Their names are James Barrett, George Turner, Thomas Miller and

Bloody Affray in Texas.—On the 24th of September at attemp; was made by the Sheriff of Smith county to arrest one Bob Pearce for a breach of the peace when Wood Pearce, assisted by Isaac Moore and Peter Crawford, attempted to rescue his brother Bob The Sheriff summoned a posse of six or seven men. Wood Pearce fired upon them, wounding Holden, one of the guard. Several of the posse then fired, killing Isaac Moore. Wood Pearce then fired his remaining barrel, and then seized Isaac Moore's gun and fired it, wounding two or more of the guerd, when he was shot down by one of the guard named Neil. Peter Crawford then fired twice, killing Niel and another of the guard. He then made his escape, although several shots were fired at him as he ran. In the mean time the prisoner, Bob Pearce, was in

to his client, in the case then pending, wherein Flem-ing was a party, he was attacked by Samuel Fleming, who, having armed himself, used a cowhide, which he secreted about his person. The fight, at the time, is said to have been a long and severe one, Fleming using a stone with stunning effect; but before Colonel Avery, in his defenceless condition, having been disabled by the blows inflicted by the stone in Fleming's

cowhide; whereupon the latter rose and shot Flem-ing dead on the spot; the ball, it is thought, passed

tody of the proper officer, with a view to a judicial investigation.—Lincolnton, N. C., Republican.

the 29th ult. gives the tollowing in the parish of St. Landry :--

On last Friday night, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, one Dr. J. W. Hopkins, of Plaquemine Brulee, entered the house of John D. Moore, who resides in Plaquemine Brulee, about eighteen miles from this place, in our parish, accompanied by a negro armed with a double-barrelled shot gun. Hopkins attacked Moore with his pistols and bowie-knie. Moore being unarmed, seized him and threw him down, and was about to wrest from him his bowiedown, and was about to wrest from him his bowie-knife, intending to use it in defence of his life, when Ho, kins called upon the negro, asking him why he did not shoot him. Upon which, the negro replied that he could not shoot without killing both. Hopkins then said, shoot anyhow. Moore then sprang to the negro, seized the gun, and was about succeeding in taking it from the slave, when Hopkins, who had raised himself from the flor, advanced upon him with pistols and bowie-knife. He then endeavored to make his secape through his back door. Hopkins, who had raised himself from the flore of his life, when his condition of the share were were lowerly residents of Middle Tennessee.—Nashville Republican.

Republican

**Republi with pistols and bowie-knife. He then endeavored to make his escape through his back door. Hopkins then returned to the house, demanded of Moore's wife the keys, and bid her give him John Lyon's money. (the father-in-law of both Moore and Hopkins.) She replied, they had none of John Lyon's money. He took the keys, searched the house, and found sixteen dollars in the press. He then turned to her and said he would have no witness against him—that he intended to kill her. She begged for her life. He took by the arm, and endeavored to turn her round, in or-

Crime in Texas.—The Galveston Journal, noticing the opening of the District Court, in session in that place, Judge Buckley presiding, says:

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES AND HORRORS.

For a few weeks past, we have omitted our fearful record of daily atrocities and horrors which are witnessed at the South, of which the following are specimens:

Murder most Foul and Unsatural.—It has never before fallen to our lot to record a more brutal and tragical murder than was perpetrated within two miles of this city, on Tuesday morning last, by a man of the name of Floersh and his three sons, on the person of Hall L. Wilkinson, Eaq., all of this county.

Mr. Wilkinson, Eaq., all of this county.

Mr. Wikinson's plantation adjoining that of Floersh, and the stock of the latter having committed depredations upon the premises of Major Wilkinson, he fastened them up in his horse lot. Early the next morning, Floerish and his three sons repaired to Wilkinson's house, for the purpose of taking off this stock by force and arms—whereupon the rencontre occurred, and the party, four in number, fell upon Wilkinson, and with stones, clubs and sticks, literally beat him to death. The parties have all been arrested and committed to jail, under the charge of murder.

Major Wilkinson was one of our best and most influential citizens. Upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he was one of the first to rush forward to the standard of his country, and bore aloft the engle with the standard of his country, and bore aloft the engle and to take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke, and the party the take the life of Mr. Henry. Thanke

Attempted Assassination .- A most foul attempt w with Mexico, he was one of the first to rush forward to the standard of his country, and bore aloft the engle of America in the perilous conflicts of Donophan's expedition with the enemy. Peturning home after that expedition was ended, he resumed his beloved pursuit of agriculture. He was called by his fellow-citizens of Platte county to represent them in the Legislature of the State, which duty he discharged with judgment and ability.

Thus has the noble, the generous, the chivalric Wilkinson fallen with the autumnal leaf'—not by decay or disease, but by the hand of the assassin.—Platte Argus.

Bestel Attenuit at Murder.—Some time last week, a short time since confined in juil in that country, on the same individual who was a short time since confined in juil in that country, on the same individual who was a short time since confined in juil in that country, on the same individual who was a short time since confined in juil in that country, on the same individual who was a short time since confined in juil in that country, on the same confined in juil in that country, on the caused instant death. Brutal Attempt at Murder .- Some time last week, a short time since confined in jail in that county, on the charge of being concerned in the recent kidnappi cases, but was released in consequence of his turni

Shot .- We learn with much regret, that William T Cole, former representative from Morgan county, was shot by John Ruthven, his son-in-law, on the 29th ult., at Versailles, Mo.

ult., at Versailles, Mo.

We have had a personal acquaintance with Mr. C.
for many years, and regarded him as a good man and
respectable citizen. We know nothing of the particulars connected with this sad and unfortunate affair.

Harrible & Murder by Negroes .- A young lady was brutally murdered, lately, by some inhuman wretches, in the neighborhood of Sandy Creck, in the parish es, in the neighborhood of Sandy Creek, in the parish of Baton Rouge, La. A negro named Riley, and a young negress about fourteen or fitteen years of age were taken up, tried, confessed the crime, and were sentenced to be hung on Monday. The negroes, in their confession, implicated two white men as instigators to the bloody deed. The report is, that one of the white men accused was enamored of the young lady, who refused to marry him; whereupon he determined to wreak upon her his fiddish revence, and termined to wreak upon her his findish revenge, and by threats and promises, prevailed upon his negrice to waylay her, as she was passing from her home to a neighbor's, near the creek, where her mangled cort is was found submerged beneath the weight of a heavy log, with the apron of the condemned negress about her neck, it having been used to strangle her. The white men accused have left the parish, although the cannot be condemned on negro evidence.

Clergyman Murdered .- The Rev. Robert McNabb, o Carthage, Moore county, N. C., was cruelly murdered on Friday night lest, in his own yard. We learn ver-bally, that a neghbor sat with him till 9 o'clock in the evening; after which, Mr. McNabb took his pipe and went into the garden to smoke before retiring for the tight. He did not return, and his body was not found till the next morning, when, following up marks of blood from the garden, it was discovered in the woods, some 250 yards distant, horribly gashed, and head nearly severed from the body, with deep wounds in the side. Three of his own negroes were arrested. It is supposed that the object of the murder was robbery. A letter from Carthage says, 'The deceased was a respectable minister of the Baptist church.'—Fay, N. C. Observer.

Serious Affray .- A serious affray occurred at Fre Serious Affray.—A serious alray occurred at Fre-mont, on Tuesday last, during the session of the Cedar Circuit Court. A difficulty had existed be-tween Park Ruark and Ezra Hammers, of that coun-ty. The parties met on the public square, and in a personal rencontre, the latter received a pistol shot. It is thought it may not prove fatal .- Osceoid

In the mean time the prisoner, Bob Pearce, was in the house, using a broadaxe upon the sheriff, seriously injuring him and one of his men. He was, however, disarmed, and carried to the Tyler jail. The sheriff snapped every barrel of a six-shooter at his head, but without effect. At our last advices, a party of fifteen or twenty (mostly Pearces) were following the prisoner, supposed with an intention of resouing him at every hazard.

Melancholy Result.—At Marion Court, on Saturday

Melancholy Result.—At Marion Court, on Saturday Melancholy Result.—At Marion Court, on Saturday last week, as Col. W. W. Avery, in an unarmed and defenceless condition, was passing from the court, the condeavored to avoid any difficulty with him, and for that purpose had turned from house to his room, after an arduous discharge of duty ty with him, and for that purpose had turned from the road into a wood pasture; that Payne followed and attacked him, and in the scuffle he had stabbed Payne. Search was made, and Payne's body was found, his throat cut from ear to ear; Baker's knife, and Payne's stick, broken, were beside the corpse and the ground bore evidence of a severe struggle.

Affray.—A terrible affray occurred at Winchester, Val., on Friday last, between Joseph P. Fieminster hand, could properly avenge the indignity offered to his person, the parties were separated.

In Morganton, on Tucsday last, a lew minutes after Judge Battle had taken his seat on the bench, in the afternoon session, Fieming, fully armed, walked within the bar of the court, appearing in Col. Avery's presence for the first time since the attack with the cowhide; whereupon the latter rose and shot Flement, missed his intended victim, and shot his fatter. Affray .- A terrible affray occurred at Wincheste

Awful Tragedy.—A gentleman from Gibson county informs us that awful tragedy was enacted in that avestigation.—Lincolaton, N. C., Republican.

Tragedy in St. Landry.—The Opelousus Gazette of the 29th ult. gives the following account of a tragedy of the project o end a bloody fight occurred. The Tennessee Harper shot the other with a musket, and was himself shot in return. The Kentuckian died immediately after shooting—the Tennessean lingered a short time, and died also. The son of the Kentuckian, seeing his father fall, rushed upon his assailant, and stabbed him with a knife. Our informant thinks the Harpers were formerly residents of Middle Tennessee.—Nashville Republican.

to A letter to the Van Buren Intelligencer say that a Mr. John A. Tolbert was recently waylaid and murdered in Marion county, Ark., by a free negro named Hall.

ed to kill her. She begged for her life. He took by the arm, and endeavored to turn her round, in order to shoot her in the back. She resisted, and said to him, if he shot she should see him do it, that he should not shoot her in the back. He then fired; and threw up har arms for protection; the ball struck her hand, nearly cutting off two of her fingers, striking her abdomen, and luckily the ball glanced and did not penetrate the intestines or bowels. The monster then mounted his horse and fied. There are now six men in pursuit of him. We learn they are on his track, and will doubtless arrest him. He is a man of slender form, about five feet nine or ten inches in height, and light blue eyes.

It is reported that Hopkins fied from Virginia for killing a man.

The Editors' Duel.—Messrs. Johnson and Daniels, of Richmond, had the pleasure of firing at each other, on the Maryland line, on Wednesday, without either being hit, when the seconds induced them to shake hands, and make friends with each other.

To Mr. Baxter, overseer on the plantation of Mr. Young, near Milken's Bend, on the Mississippi, was cruelly murdered, on the 7th inst., by two strange white men. His body was found tied to a gate post, so horridly bruised that it is supposed he was beaten to death with clubs.

Robert Falley, a slave overseer, was murdered in Louisa Co., Va., on Saturday night. Two negroes, who are suspected of the murder, have been arrested.

A Duel.—A duel was fought vesterday afternoon, at the 'Oaks,' on the Materie Ridge, between two young Creoles of this city. Weapons double-barrelled shot guns, distance forty paces. At the first fire, one of the parties fell, the ball of his antagonist passing through his breast. The wound, though severe, we understand is not mortal.—N. O. Della, 19th.

Carolina, in the evening, was shot dead by a rifle ball fired outside. She remained in her chair, dead, and nred outside. She remained in her chair, dead, and the attention of the neighbors was only drawn to the fact, the next morning, by her children crying around her because she would not wake up and pay them attention? Her name was Mary Ann Hyatt, and Phineas Johnson, suspected of the horrid murder, is in jail.

Murder.—A correspondent of Eagle Pass informs us that John Clark, private of company D., U. S. Infantry, was deliberately shot dead, by one Mortimer Cook, a discharged soldier.

The citizens of Eagle Pass, it seems, or at least a portion of them, had passed a resolution to the effect that any soldier found in the village should be shot, and they deputed Cook to execute the resolution. Cook was arrested and imprisoned in the military guard-house, but liberated by the local Justice of the Peace, in whose house the mixture was considered.

o'clock, a number of persons gathered around a frame and placed in confinement. Yesterday he was fully house, on El venth street, between Main and Market, committed.—St. Louis Times. and began to mob the inmates, who made considerable resistance. Soon the house was discovered to be on fire. In attempting to arrest some of the parties, sas Banner relates the following strange and volent officer Ragan was assaulted with a bowie kinic. He seene:—While standing at the corner of Anthony careful and the corner of Anthony careful and the corner of the Banner were at the seene:—While standing at the corner of Anthony careful and the corner of the Banner were at the seene:

ton, was executed in the parish jail at Richmond, on the 10th instant, for murder. Since he has been un-der sentence of death, he has confessed that he killed a slave previous to the murder for which he suffered

ky, and dated so hard set on fire about two weeks since, burning up his crop, supposed to be about 30,000 pounds. He suspected Mr. Riley, a near neighbor, and on Friday he took his gun and went in search of said Riley. He saw Mr. Riley in his lot, in the cripple, though he had frequent opportunities to the cripple, though he had frequent opportunities to have felled him to the ground." him instantly. He then went to Trenton and gave

Wanton Murder .-- A sporting gentleman, named Lockerman, killed a free colored man at Easton Point, Md., on Saturday last.

Mr. John Peck, of Weakley county, Tennessee was murdered, on the 17th ult., by two of his slave who were arrested, and confessed having committee

On Sunday last, an altercation occurred in Richmond county, North Carolina, between Jacob Brighan and D. McInnes, in which the latter was shot dead by the former.

Lately, Jesse Miller and a Mr. Cleveland, o Latery, Jesse Minier and a Mr. Cleveland, of Upton county, Texas, had some difficulty, when the latter stabbed the former, causing instant death. The son of Miller, 12 years of age, procured a gun, and shot Cleveland dead. The boy is still at large, and the community regard the act as one of filial affec-

Shocking Tragedy.—An atrocious murder was perpetrated in Alabama, opposite East Port, Mississippi, on the 17th ult., by a Mr. Warren upon a Mr. Lambert. It seems that Warren paid his addresses to Lambert's daughter, and was rejected. Warren the accused her of stealing a breast-pin which he had presented her, and had her arrested. She was acquitted. On the 24th Mr. Lambert res Mr. Warren the quitted. On the 28th, Mr. Lambert met Mr. Warren, who told him he would kill him; whereupon, War-ren fired at him. Twenty buckshot entered L's per-son, killing him instantly. It is feared that Judge Lynch will decide this case.

Afray and Death.—At Mobile 15th ult., James G. Chidress and James B. Robertson had a quarrel in a tavern, and the latter was stabbed to death. Both were young men. The murderer escaped, and a large reward was offered for his arrest.

to An affrey took place near Gallatia, Tennessee, this morning, between Messrs. M'Eirath and Robert P. Peyton, brother of the Hon. Baillie Peyton. Peyton struck McElrath with a cane, when the latter stabbed Peyton to the heart, causing instant death. McElrath has been arrested.

A Serious Afray.—On the night of the 9th instant, a serious affray occurred in this place, between A. J. Jones and Thompson E. Lamb, in which the latter was dangerously stabbed in several places. Jones gave himself up. The affair is now undergoing an examination before the proper authorities.—Bioominaton Gazette.

Shot.—We learn that a serious affray occurred at Auburn, Lincoln county, on the 31st ult., in which a man by the name of Ray was so severely shot that he died a short time after. We have not yet obtained the particulars of this unfortunate affair .- North-East Missourian.

An old couple, named Herring, were recently shot dead near Augusta, Geo., and their house rol bed by the assassin.

bed by the assassin.

Fatal Affray in Georgia.—An affray occurred at reversions, about six miles from Atlanta, on the 16th instant, between a young man named Leonard Raterree, and Thomas and John Connelly, in which Thomas received a fatal stab in the abdomen, and has since died. His brother John was shot through the breast, but his wounds are not considered fatal. Raterrea made his escape after the fraces, and a reward of three hundred dollars is offered for his opprehension.

Freedom of the Press in Kentucky.—The Maysville Post Boy, a spirited daily paper, has been obliged to discontinue its publication on account of frequent attacks on the office, and an attempt to burn it down. An Extra issued from that office, has the following explanation:—

surance upon our property—without adequate pro-tection from depredations, by citizens or police—re-fused by property-holders an office where we shall be more secure than now from attack—put down by our neighbors as a nuisance and a source of constant dan-

neighbors as a nuisance and a source of constant dan-ger—regarded with horror if we dare even suspect any one as guilty of firing our premises.

Hereafter it will only be necessary, if a man con-ceives another in his way—if he have enmity towards him,—to apply the torch to his property repeatedly, and he cannot but succeed in driving him off. Our experience in Maysville has taught us that neither life nor property is secure from depredation, and that when the dastardly scoundrel is discovered, his deeds of enormity are covered by a mantle of charity; so of enormity are covered by a mantle of charity; so unwilling are the citizens of Mayaville to see punishment inflicted on offenders, and so possessed of that mock sentimentality, which saps the root of justice, and sets aside the administration of the law.

Concerning the cause of this unparalleled persecu-tion, it may be proper to remark briefly, that we are not conscious of having ever in our life, whether as an editor or in a private-capacity, injured a single solita-ry being upon God's footstool, in the slightest de-gree whatever. We have pursued the even tenor of our way, and disturbed no one whatsoever. our way, and disturbed no one whatsoever.'

portion of them, had passed a resolution to the effect that any soldier found in the village should be shot, and they deputed Cook to execute the resolution. Cook was arrested and imprisoned in the military guard-house, but liberated by the local Justice of the Peace, in whose house the murder was committed.—

N. O. Delta, Jan. 22.

Shocking Affair.—On last Sunday, one of Mr. Skewe's negto boys was shot in the back, some three miles from this place. A Frenchman, whose name we are unacquainted with, having discovered that this negro boy was taking some of his fruit, imme-o'clock on Tuesday, as Mr. Cook was at work in one o'clock on Tuesday, as Mr. Cook was at work in we are unacquainted with, having discovered that this negro boy was taking some of his fruit, immediately seized his gun, and shot him down from his horse; he afterwards ran up to him, while the negro was in the act of rising, and struck him a very severe blow over the face with the butt end of his gun. The circumstances attending this severe proceeding we are not sufficiently acquainted with to state. We shall wait until the matter shall be thoughly and officially investigated, when we shall fully report the proceeding we want to state. We shall wait until the matter shall be thoughly and officially investigated, when we shall fully report the proceeding we want on approaching the house of Scheildel, ings.—Ne. Genevieve Plaindealer.

Another Marder.—On Saturday evening, three boatters.

Another Marder.—On Saturday evening, three boathands, named John Davis, John Weiden, and Peter Rhodel, went on board the Saluda, on which vessel they had formerly been employed, and commenced a quarrel and fight with a deck hand of that boat, whose name we have been unable to ascertain. In the fight, the hand of the Saluda was dread-ully beaten, and mortally wounded by a cut in the abdomen, causing the protrusion of his bowels. He was taken to the hospital, but was living yesterday morning.—St. Louis Times.

The Aman, named Wm. Howard, last night stabbed Henry Drichause, keeper of the White Mansion bed Henry Drichause, keeper of the White Mansion bed Henry Driehause, keeper of the White Mansion Coffee House, from the effects of which he died this morning. Howard has been arrested.—Ibid.

Murder by a Boy.—Richmond Thomas, an apprentice in the Richmond District office, was stabbed and killed, yesterday, by another boy, named Wm. Cudlip, formerly of Baltimore, who escaped. They had a difference in the theatre, on Saturday night.

Sill he refused to surrender until badly wounded by the discharge of a gun loaded with buckshot, fired by a Mr. Cotton, who had volunteered his services. Three shots struck Scheildel, one entering the scalp, another a little below the left eve, at d the third, beneath the left ear. The last mentioned passed through his mouth, knocking out a tooth. In the meantlime his dog kept the police at bay, and it was not before a considerable parley, during which he was threatened to be shot dead, that he surrendered.—About 10 o'clock at night he was brought to the city House Mobbed and Burnt .- Last night, about nine Ahout 10 o'clock at night he was brought to the city

tured some of the h'boys, and furnished them with quarters at Col. Buckner's boarding-house.—Louisville Democrat.

The police captured some of the h'boys, and furnished them with quarters at Col. Buckner's boarding-house.—Louisville Democrat.

The adventure of the sheriff of the country; C. C. Danley, auditor of state; W. Danley, a steam-boat engineer; and S. Borland, United States senator. The attack was made upon Mr. Whiteley by B. F. Danley and C. C. Danley striking at him with heavy bludgements of the same instant. Whiteley fired a pistol of the country of the same instant. and, C. C. Dan'ey striking at him with heavy bludge-ons both at the same instant. Whiteley fired a pistol at R. F. Danley without effect, and closing with him, succeeded in wrenching away his stick, and beating the wound, James ran a few steps and fell, and when picked up, was found to be wounded in the breast, from which he instantly expired.—Baltimore paper.

Execution.—We learn that the slave, Square Preston, was executed in the parish jail at Richmond, on the 10th instant, for murder. Since he has been under sentence of death, he has confessed that he killed a slave previous to the murder for which he suffered death.

Danley, coming up behind, dealt him a blow on the lown of the ground, Wm. Danley, coming up behind, dealt him a blow on the Danley, coming up behind, dealt him a blow side of the head with a heavy stick, which left him apparently lifeless. When this feat was accomplish-ed, the engineer and the honorable Senator joined thei Deliberate Murder.—At Cumberland, Md., on the 6th, Robert Swan entered a hotel where Wm. O. Sprigg was sitting, with a loaded shot gun, and discharged both barrels at the later, attempting to escape at a back door, killing him instantly. They had had a difficulty at a ball, where Sprigg spit in Swan's face, and a duel was started but not carried out, friends having interfered and partially settled the dispute, when it broke out again. Sprigg published an insulting communication with regard to Swan, and the later shot him down. He has been arrested.

Howike—A letter before us, from Todd county.

**Howike—A letter before us, from Todd c Horrible.—A letter before us, from Todd county, Ky., and dated 2d inst., says: Mr. Clairbourn Rice had his tobacco barn set on fire about two weeks from behind, by sticks, knives and pistols, and defrom behind, by sticks, knives and pistols, and deference to the combined attack; the stick is fending himself under every disadvantage, (his right arm being rendered useless by a pistol ball,) he never

The Affray between Senator Borland and Mr. Kenneny.

- Washington, Feb. 6.- Nothing farther in reference to the assault of Senator Borland on Kennedy has transpired. It seems that Boriand, during the debate on the census bill, severely criticised the official con-duct of Mr. Kennedy, and immediately after the ad-journment, while he was waiking with Senator Pierce, Mr. Kennedy approached, and interrupting the conversation, proposed to exclain something he thought Borland had misapprehended. Borland repelled hum, and Kennedy remarked, that information is most apt to be declined when most needed; whereupon Borand struck him severely in the face, blackening his eyes, and causing the blood to flow freely from the nose. Kennedy, without returning the blow, walked off, observing to Borland that he would hear from him out of the Senate. Borland sprang towards him gain, but was prevented from any further altercation

Dreadful Murder of a White Man by his Slaves!— Two Negroes Hanged!—We are indebted to the atten-tion of our obliging triend, Mr. Bird, for the follow-ing particulars of a most horrid affair, which occurred at Bihalia, Miss., on Friday, the 17th instant:—

Mr. John Wadkins, of De Soto county, was m dered on his plantation, near Byhalia, by two of his slaves, assisted by a negre woman, also owned by him-On Friday morning he was visiting his clearing

when they attacked him with axes, splitting open his need, and causing instant death. They then dragged the body away, burning a quantity of brushwood over the place, to efface the

1 hey then dragged the body some distance, and felled a tree so that its trunk crushed his body, expecting to create the impression thereby that he had met his death by accident. On examination, however, it became clear that his death-wounds had been inflicted by an axe, when the negroes were taken into custody.

On being examined, they confessed their guilt, and related the facts above stated. The woman, it ap-peared, had assisted to destroy the marks of blood, and in multiplicate the best of the confessed their guilt are at the

and in mutilating the body.

The citiz as proceeded to administer summary justice, and the two negroes were hung at once from a tree, near the scene of their terrible crime.

The woman was not executed, owing to the fact of

her being enciente at the time.

Several days after, on removing the ashes where Mr. W. had been killed, large clots of blood, untouched by fire, were discovered, still comparatively fresh. The cold had probably preserved this ghastly evidence of murder. murder.

of murder.

It appeared that they desired to kill him the night before, on his return from Memphis; but as he reached home before night, their plans miscarried.—Memphis Eagle, Feb. 22.

Afray at Madison.—A telegraphic dispatch from Madison brings the sad news of the death of Mr. Garber, the editor of the Madison Daily Courier. Mr. G. and Mr. Hibbs, a carpenter, had been appointed on a committee to receive Kossuth on his arrival there. Both were Democrats, but Mr. Gaber was a strong anti-Bright man and Hibbs was a warm supporter of Bright. Hibbs, on hearing of his appointment on the committee with Garber, remarked that 'he would as soon serve on a committee with a negro.' This came to the knowledge of Garber, who, on meeting Hibbs, spit in his lace. The latter threw a hatchet and a jack-plane at Garber, but missed him; he then seized a chisel and plunged it into the abdomen of Garber, eausing his death shortly afterwards.—Lou Jour.



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November 14

Dissolution of Partnership. TOTICE is hereby given that the Partners NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnersion of South, Ole Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, the firm of South, Ole senior partner. Thomas South, having returned in the firm, and sold all his interest to his co parts who will settle all demands.

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